# The Rotarian



**APRIL - 1957** 

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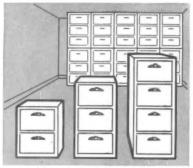
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#### Berne Hopes to Greet You

Says H. B. FEHLMANN, Engineer Secretary, Rotary Club Berne, Switzerland

It is a special pleasure for us to see in the December, 1956, issue of THE ROTARIAN the picture of the city of Berne with the cathedral.

We hope to greet numerous Rotarians with their families from many countries during Spring and Summer in Berne, before and after the Convention.

As Rotarians of the capital of Switzerland, we are grateful that our country has been honored with this meeting.

#### A Pre-Convention Memorandum

From H. J. McGowan, Jr., Rotarian Senior Active

Middletown, Rhode Island

As I have read the articles in recent issues of THE ROTARIAN telling of plans for Rotary's 1957 Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland, I recalled an excerpt from a bulletin from a missionary in Austria which came across my desk not so long ago. May I share it with my fellow Rotarians? Here it is:

The annual invasion of Europe by American tourists foamed to a peak this month, and anything that foams generally arouses me enough to come out with a couple of comments. Therefore:

No, 1—This is the only invasion in which the invaders always lose and those invaded

the invaders always lose and those invaded never win.

No. 2—This is the only invasion which repeats blunders that led to defeat.

The invaders' loss is not dollars, for money marries and multiplies but never gets lost. The only loss is opportunity... opportunity to grow and to be grown... to love and be loved.

The invaders usually disembark in June and skip through London for tea, pant at the Follies in Parls, bleat at the bulls in Madrid, inhale Beethoven in Vienna, tiptoe through Berlin's Iron Curtain, and hop down to the Holy Land for a quick dip in the Jordan River.

When they retreat in August, what have

the Jordan River.

When they retreat in August, what have they left behind? A trail of empty film boxes and undersigned traveller's checks. But not much love and understanding. That's why their invasion always fails.

With several thousand Americans going to Lucerne, it is our opportunity. as Rotarians, to make the coming "invasion" one which will long be remembered throughout the world for love given to and planned for our fellowman, and which will convince those at the Convention and peoples throughout the world that the Rotary motto of "Service above Self" is always uppermost in a Rotarian's mind and endeavors.

#### Douglas' Purpose Misunderstood

Thinks G. EARL HEATH, Rotarian Customs Inspector

The Boundary, Rock Island, Que., Canada

I feel that Edward R. Bacon, of San Francisco, misunderstood the purpose of Justice William O. Douglas, whose article, An Understanding of Asia, Rotarian Bacon comments on in a letter in THE ROTARIAN for February.

I feel perfectly certain that Justice Douglas was holding no brief for the Communists, but was simply being reCARING FOR WAXED FLOORS IS..



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alistic enough to recognize that they are our rivals and that they are making some progress in certain directions. Recognizing their achievements is a long way from endorsing their ideas or their methods. The two most dangerous things we can do would be to close our eyes to their progress and just to sit back and wait for them to fall to pieces.

We need the facts that Justice Douglas gave us in order to enable ourselves to meet and beat them at their own game. We must know what they are doing and how they are getting along in order to keep ahead of them.

The very fact that the author gave us the details that he did makes his article more important and more authoritative, and accordingly gives us a sounder foundation on which to base our attempts to "win friends and influence people" in the East.

#### Competition Pointed Up

Says Albert M. Meyer, Rotarian Baker

San Jose, California

I believe An Understanding of Asia, by William O. Douglas [The Rotarian for December], is outstanding in layout and fundamental truths gained by an on-the-spot open mind capable of understanding and relaying them to his readers. It is the best I have read, and points up our economic and political competition in Asia which must be met.

#### 'Marvin Gray Also a Rotarian'

Points Out HENRY F. RAGER, Rotarian Attorney at Law

Fontana, California

On page 39 of The ROTARIAN for February [Speaking of Books, by John T. Frederick] is a review of the book The Magsaysay Story, by Carlos P. Romulo and Marvin M. Gray. The article features the fact that Carlos Romulo is a Rotarian but makes no mention of the fact that Marvin Gray is also a Rotarian.

I think readers of the book, as well as Rotarians everywhere, will want to know that Marvin is a member of the Rotary Club of Rialto, California. His classification is "newspaper. publishing." He has spoken to a number of Rotary Clubs in this District—he spoke to our Club today.

#### Re: Living Standards in Russia

By W. N. LEONARD, Rotarian Educator

Hempstead, New York

The Robbins are to be congratulated for avoiding the "propaganda traps" of guided tours Isee A Rotary Family Tours Russia, The Rotarham for December], though they fell into another trap well known to specialists on Russia. This is the trap of comparing living costs of that country and the U.S.A. by taking as illustrations costs of clothing, cars, and appliances. Since food costs represent one-third of the budget of the average American, and more than this in Russia, some comparison here be-

comes necessary. Furthermore, in Russia rent is usually quite low, education is free, and so is the cost of medical care. While levels of consumption in Russia are considerably below U. S. standards, they do not differ as widely as indicated by clothing and durable consumer goods—cars, appliances, and the like.

Mr. Robbins notes correctly that living standards are advanced only as much as necessary to provide incentives for work. However, the Soviet Government has for 30 years been emphasizing the development of power and heavy industry, so that cement, steel, other materials, and labor have been poured into basic industries which also produce war goods. The justification given for this is that Russia is ringed by her enemies and must be strong in defense. This is why the Russians are exorted to work hard for the State, and why they do so for so little in consumer goods compared to U.S. standards. On the other hand, the Russian State in its power to make war is much stronger than a comparison of consumer standards suggests. We should not for one minute underestimate the Russians' war potential, even as we join with the Robbins in hoping that our country and theirs can live in peace.

#### Pan Quan Footnote

From Alakh Dhari, Rotarian Textile Engineer Ambala, India

Aware of the fast-spreading movement for "equality with men in each and every sphere" among the women-

folk of the Far-Eastern Republic of Korea, the Rotarians of Ambala enjoyed the article Are You a Pan Quant, by Mrs. Bo Whan Kim [The Rotarian for May, 1956]. We had planned a similar presentation in connection with Rotary International's Golden Anniversary



Dhari

celebrations by the Ambala Rotary Club.

"Pan Quan" is a Korean term for describing a husband who is extraobsequious in his behavior to his wife. The Koreans, it is said, do not like the word "henpecked," which they feel jarring to their nerves. In India, too, we are thoughtful of feministic peculiarities and use a euphemistic expression zan mureed. A Pan Quan himself, the late Viscount Willingdon, British Viceroy to India, 1931-35, interpreted zan mureed as descriptive of a husband who was ever content to toe the line for his wife.

The advent of a new member known for his placidity to petticoat influence was hailed in our Club as an auspicious moment for inaugurating "The Most Exalted Order of Pan Quans." The novice was chaired with due pomp and ancient ritual and installed in the office of the Grand Master of the Order. In his address [Continued on page 58]

## THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. Following a series of Rotary visits in the U.S.A. and Canada, Rotary's President, Gian Paolo Lang, and his wife, Valentina, were to leave the United States on April 1, via air, for England to attend the annual RIBI Conference, a gathering of several thousand Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland in Bournemouth, April 4-7. Two days after the Conference closes, President Lang is to return to the United States to attend to administrative matters and to conclude preparations for the International Assembly and Convention.

CONVENTION. With Rotary's 1957 Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland just one month away (the dates: May 19-23), its planning has reached the stage when all arrangements, down to the minutest detail, are nearing final form. Program events, entertainment, and hospitality will combine to make this meeting on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne a rich experience for several thousand Rotarians and their families.

> FLASH! As this page was being readied for the printer, the addition of a world-famed personage to the Lucerne Convention program was concluded: Helen Keller, whose conquest of blindness and deafness ranks as one of the greatest personal attainments of this era. Her appearance on the Convention stage is certain to be a high light of the gathering.

Eleven days before the 1957 Convention was to open, another ASSEMBLY...INSTITUTE. international Rotary gathering was to end at the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, N. Y. The International Assembly, it was to bring together Rotary's incoming District officers for a nine-day session of study and planning.... To be held concurrently at the same site is the Rotary Institute, an informal discussion forum comprised of present and past RI officers. The dates: April 30-May 8.

1957-58 FELLOWS. Winners of Rotary Foundation Fellowship awards for 1957-58 are 87 happy and deserving men and 42 happy and deserving women, all named by the Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee at its recent meeting in Evanston, Ill. These 129 new Fellows represent 32 countries, and bring the total number of Fellowships awarded since the program began to 954.

ASSEMBLIES. In 248 Rotary Districts around the world, April marks the beginning of the District Assemblies which Governors hold with Presidents-Elect and Secretaries—Elect of Clubs in their territories, the purpose of the meetings to inform incoming Club officers and to plan the year's work in 1957-58. Some Assemblies are being held earlier than April, however, because of the earlier—than—usual dates of the international Convention.

WEEK. In the Spring, many Rotary Clubs turn special attention upon youth and its needs, with one of the most popular projects being the sponsorship of a "Boys and Girls Week." If your Club is among those planning such a Week, there is a File Paper your Committee should have. It is No. 660, "Boys and Girls Week," and is available upon request at the Central Office.

BOARD. The Board held a week-long session in Evanston, Ill., recently, President Lang presiding. For a report of this meeting, see page 45.

VITAL STATISTICS. On February 25, 1957, there were 9,307 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 441,000 Rotarians. New Clubs since July 1, 1956, totalled 172.

## The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and

(1) The development of acquaint-ance as an opportunity for service.
(2) High ethical standards in busi-ness and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupa-tions, and the dignifying by each Re-tarian of his occupation as an oppor-tunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Roberien to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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## The Editors WORKSHOH

THE STORY behind the gondola story is that Charlie Belden (who is a story in himself - onetime Wyoming rancher, globe-trotting photographer, major contributor to The National Geographic, etc., etc.) was "making up" at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Venice in the Hotel Danieli, There he met Rotarian Dr. G. B. Rubin de Cervin, director of the Museo Storica Navale. They got to talking about gondolas, on which subject Baron de Cervin has encyclopedic knowledge, and Charlie got the idea of doing a story about the famous craft. The Baron supplied all the needed technical and historical data and then some. Moral: make up!

BE BRISK, be brief, be bright, be right! We try to follow this old journalistic motto but often fail in one respect or another - particularly the fourth. We were wrong on at least one thing in our March issue. We termed Canadian John J. Legate, one of the three Hoover-letter winners, a Rotarian. He isn't. He has addressed the Rotary Club of his home town (Sarnia, Ontario), which, as a mark of appreciation, has given him a subscription to this Magazine, but that's his closest Rotary connection. Says he's not the least bit angry with usjust doesn't want us to claim something for him that he isn't.

HAVE you seen America Illustrated, the big and beautiful magazine produced by the U.S. Information Agency for sale in Russia? Issue No. 5 has just landed in this workshop, the USIA believing we would have a special interest in an article in it titled He Profits Most Who Serves Best. The article is a reprint of one by Jack Star which appeared in Look for February 22, 1955. It's the Rotary story - with photos specially made by Look in Kinston, North Carolina. America Illustrated goes on sale monthly in 80 cities in Russia, has a total distribution there of 50,000 copies. It's the publication which the U.S.A. "exchanges" with the U.S.S.R. for the latter's Amerika, which is on sale monthly in many cities in the U.S.A. You've wondered whether anybody in Russia knows about Rotary? You now know that at least 50,000 persons there have a chance to read about it.

HERE'S a new word for you that may or may not have a place in the Rotary lexicon. It's geartronics. We've learned it from Harry S. Martin, editor of the bulletin of the Rotary Club of Concord, Massachusetts. He used it in reporting a Club visit to a fellow member's gear factory. It seems to be a good and proper word. Harry says geartronics "comprises the application of modern, scientific knowledge of gear ratios, metals, stresses, and design as applied to the high-speed and temperature requirements of the electronics field and the currently promising realm of atomic energy." Maybe the word isn't really apt for this organization of the gear wheel, though. It has stresses, yes, and high speeds, but few high temperatures.

NEXT MONTH-a fine little article by a keen and friendly man in one of the most difficult rôles on the global stage-Prince Wan Waithayakon, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Bangkok, Thailand.





. takes you to Dorsetshire, England. It takes you to Corfe Castle in the district called the Isle of Purbeck, which is about 130 miles southwest of London. A Norman work, the crumbling bastion overlooks the little town of Corfe, which appears to have grown up in the 1200s to serve the lords and ladies of the manor. We're told that King John lived off and on in this castle, that the barons barricaded themselves in it against Henry III, and that the Parliamentarians battled for it for three years and won it by treachery in 1646, after which it was dismantled and wrecked. The color photograph was taken by Dave Forbert, head of the photographic department of The Reader's Digest, and was supplied to us by Freelance Photographers Guild. Our presentation of it complements a number of features on England these days, and it reminds you who will attend Rotary's Convention in Lucerne, Switzerland, May 19-23, that there are hedge flowers to be gathered on the way .- EDs.

LEONARD VIGARS knows everything-well, almost everything-about the 29 municipal divisions of his native city, London, England. His job as municipal reporter for the London Evening News



keeps him in close touch with the city's multifaceted official life. At 34 he's been

a newspaper reporter for ten years. When VERNON PIZER was called to active military duty in 1941, it was for one year. That year has stretched to 16, and he's now a major at Allied headquarters in Paris, France. Massachusetts



born, he's married, has an Austrian-bred dog, and writes whenever his Army duties leave time for it. ROTARIAN JAY RICE MOODY is a dentist

In Newport, R. I., and a long-time old-car fancier. Tops among his interests are his four children.

O. A. BATTISTA, a McGill University chemistry graduate, heads a research group for a Pennsylvania corporation. He



became a book author last month with How to Enjoy Work and Get More Fun Out of Life. He writes for many maga-

zines. . . . FLORENCE HYDE is an ex-history teacher whose knowledge of the Pilgrims is only hinted at in her article. She could write a book on them. She has travelled widely with her magistrate husband.



JAMES CLOYD BOWMAN, a Rotarian of St. Petersburg, Fla., is a former college professor who turned to writing books for junior readers, two of which are Pecos Bill and The Adventures of Paul Bunyan. . . . CHARLES J. BELDEN holds the "commercial photography" classification in the Rotary Club of Gulf Beaches, Fla. . . . PETER FARB is an American free-lance writer.

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## WE NEED EACH OTHER

Some reflections of a scientist on the goals of modern man.

NE DAY some weeks ago I had lunch with a banker friend in St. Louis. Our conversation turned mainly upon a series of television programs we had been having in our city. In the series a number of national and international figures had discussed some of the major problems of today-such questions as "What should we be trying to attain for mankind anyhow?" and "How do you meet the tough economic problems of the world in a time of swiftly rising populations?" The participants were experts in their fields, but they did not satisfy my banker friend. "They all seemed to come back to nothing more than the same old moral principles that I learned at my mother's knee," he commented. "We have tried to live by them, but our affairs remain confused. We are lost. Can't you scientists give us some practical answers? Doesn't science have something direct and specific to say which will enable us to see our way through?"

Our conversation recalled another. It had taken place several years ago in India at the home of a friend where I sat across the table from the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru. "What would you say," I asked him, "are the things important in giving meaning to life?" His eyes grew even brighter

than they normally are.

"Wouldn't they be things like this: truth and

beauty and freedom?" he replied.

"What would you say about service to people?" I continued. "Doesn't doing things for people give

meaning to life?"

Mr. Nehru paused a moment. "Yes, service to people can be very important," he answered, "but only if you do things for people whom you love because you care for them, not for pay—because you are concerned with their welfare. Such service is an aspect of freedom, and can truly give meaning to life."

The next day I had lunch at Mr. Nehru's home. "Weren't we discussing last night the very essence of democracy?" he asked as he seated himself beside me. I asked him what he meant. "The fact that people's lives have meaning—the dignity of man," he explained.

I can't tell you how pleased I was to hear this great leader of the Indian people voicing what seems to me to be the very basis of democracy: the belief that men and women are of value in their very nature, and that is why they have to be free.

What is it that makes life good to live? What is the guide? Where do we go? Mr. Nehru told me the means we use. We use science and technology and industry. These are the things that enable us to go ahead. But where is the guide as to where we should go? This is the problem.

There is one great predominant fact in our world,

and that fact is interdependence. People depend upon each other. They depend upon each other to a degree far beyond that in earlier periods. Our complex civilization, which science has made more so, demands it. Science requires specialization. If you become specialized, you have to depend on others for everything but your specialty. So as science requires specialization, it also requires coöperation. We depend upon each other. That is true not only within our community but worldwide. We are citizens of the world, whether we want to be or not. Man depends upon man to an unprecedented and rapidly growing degree.

What does interdependence imply? Its first meaning is that we must work together. But the implication of interdependence with regard to the human spirit is loyalty to man. For if you are going to have to work for other people, your life will take on meaning only as you are concerned for the welfare of those people. Only then, as Mr. Nehru said, does the service that you give them, the work that you do for them, begin to take on meaning. Loyalty to man doesn't mean just loyalty to the people in my particular group, my family, my company, my city, my nation, my race, or my religion. It means loyalty to mankind. We find it hard to expand our loyalty to that extent. But it is demanded by the conditions of modern life.

There is a corollary of interdependence: we need to meet the needs of others. We need to be needed. Interdependence, loyalty to man, and the need to be needed—they are all part of the same story and they are the fundamental parts.

BUT now you may ask: "Can we be free in an interdependent world?

Yes. The answer is, yes, we can be free—but only if our basic loyalty is to man. If we have that loyalty, we find that the things we want to do are consistent and harmonious with the things other people want to do. Thus we can be free.

"What is the practical thing that we can do now to make life good and worth living?" my banker friend asks. The beginning of the answer is that we must find the common goals in which men are interested and commit ourselves to their achievement. This is the way in which coöperation becomes effective among free persons in an interdependent world.

Let me give you this example: Some 15 years ago in Chicago we established what we called the Metallurgical Project. It was a task which had to do with the development of atomic energy and eventually the building of a bomb that was to defend the free world and to shorten a disastrous war. The people who were engaged in that project























came from many different nations and occupations. If there was ever a group of individualists, it was that group. Scientists are like artists in this regard. But they had one thing in common. That one thing was that they were committed to find how to release atomic energy before someone else did and thus snatch their freedom from them. Each one of our group wanted to save the world in his own way, but we worked together. Decisions were followed because they had to be accepted if we were to gain the objective. With the resourcefulness of free men searching for and finding the best way in which they could make their work effective, it was a powerful team. Free men can work together strongly and effectively if they have a common goal and are committed to working toward that goal.

IN his book The Epic of America the late James Truslow Adams undertook to find what it is that makes the United States great. After studying many different things-the natural resources, the background of the people, etc.-he concludes that the true secret of its greatness is the "American dream." Then he proceeds to describe the American dream. It is a dream, he says, not of high wages and motorcars only, but a dream of a social order in which every man and every woman would have an opportunity to grow to the greatest stature that was innately possible to them, where they would be recognized not for how they happened to be born but for what they are. The American dream! An opportunity for every man and every woman! And that, says Mr. Adams, is the thing that has made the United States great: a common goal. Sometimes, he points out, the dream has burned bright. Sometimes it has almost died. But it has always been there, and has been our inspiration.

I have spoken of this as an American dream. It is more than that. It is a world dream. A few years ago Mr. Nehru's sister, Mrs. Pandit, came to our city to tell a group of young people from our high schools about the U. N. General Assembly, of which she was then President. As she told them about the aspirations of people over the world, she sounded so much like James Truslow Adams that, as we were driving home, I asked her if she had ever read his book. She said she had not. Later I pulled it down from the shelves and showed it to her. "American dream?" she said. "It is becoming the dream of the world."

I was in Bali, in Indonesia, a few years ago, in the city of Den Pasar. In conversation with a clerk I asked him, "What is it that you, here on the Island of Bali, hope for? What do you look forward to?"

He pointed to a mountain. "Over there," he said, "there are streams coming down those hills. We could dam up the streams and make electric power, and then we could start some native household industries." He thought to himself a little. "Before we could have these household industries, we would have to get people who know the technology, and then I suppose we would have to sell our

products to the neighboring islands. That means we would have to learn something about business and the techniques of working with people."

"Had you thought what this is going to cost?" I asked. "To us this island looks like a rather idyllic

"Bali may look idyllic to you," he answered, "but so far as we are concerned we are tired of being museum pieces. We want to join the life of the world. We want to take our part."

Here it is, "the opportunity to grow, and to take our part." This is indeed the goal all people seek the opportunity for increased well-being, and to share in bringing about that increase.

If this is true, how do we proceed? In the first place, we need to meet others' needs. We have to work for someone. We have to work to make a living. We have to work also to find our place in our community. We can't be self-respecting citizens unless we do our part. As we do our part, we find ourselves living more fully.

But if we as individuals must meet others' needs, so likewise we must as nations. This is something that we are likely to forget. We forget that our nations are not sufficient to themselves. When I was a lad, our schoolbooks were almost wholly concerned with the affairs of the United States. The rest of the world didn't interest us very much. We found how rapidly we could make things grow, and how our prosperity increased as we extended our lives from our local community to the nation. Now we wake up to find that we are needed by the world. The world needs us. We sometimes forget that we need the world. But we do. We need it not only for raw materials. We need it in order to understand ourselves. We need it in order to grow.

Recail, for example, the Henry Ford story—so well told by Frederick Lewis Allen, who relates it something like this: Henry Ford decided to pay his workers roughly twice what they had been getting before, because if he did [Continued on page 57]

#### By ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON

A distinguished and widely honored physicist who won the Nobel Prize for his research on X rays and who directed the work which resulted in the first atomic chain reaction, Dr. Compton is a scientist who sees science as "the glimpse of God's purpose in Nature." Born into the famous family of Comptons of Wooster, Ohio, he acquired his Ph.D. at Princeton, taught, studied, and lectured at many institutions from Harvard to Cambridge to Punjah, directed the Metallurgical Project of which he writes, and then became chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, Mo. (1945-53). He is an honorary Rotarian in St. Louis.



Dr. Compton









# London

Westminster Abbey, which dates from 1220, is the coronation church of British sovereigns.

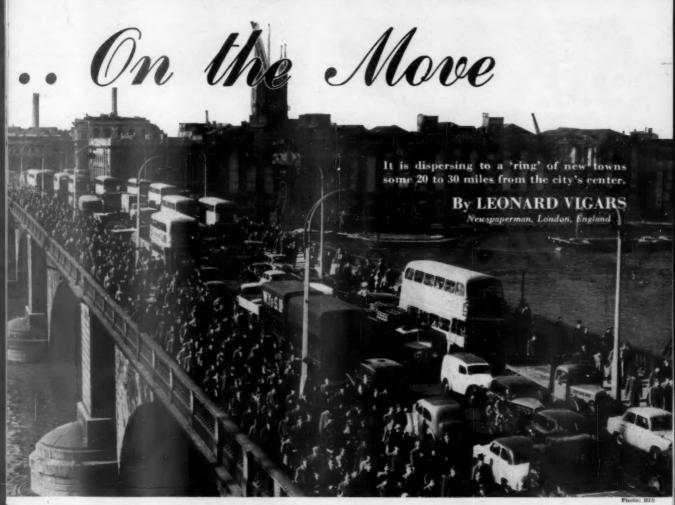


A night view of the Tower of London, ancient fortress on the north bank of the Thames. The Tower is considered one of Europe's most complete examples of Norman architecture.

"Summer illumination," London calls it. As a gesture to its many visitors, the greatest of metropoli has picked out 13 of its famous landmarks and has beamed thousands of dazzling "floods" on them. The lights should be on by night when you stop in on your way to or from Rotary's 1957 Convention in Lucerne in May.

Photos: British Travel Assn

The National Gallery, on Trafalgar Square. It contains some 4,500 works, among them many world-renowned paintings. It was founded in 1824.



It's the morning "rush hour" on London Bridge, Some 95,000 city workers cross the River Thames each weekday on the way to their offices.

IF YOU WANT to get on—get out! This rather startling slogan is being aimed today at London industrialists and businessmen as part of a deliberate campaign to encourage and persuade firms to move out of town.

For some years now it has become increasingly clear to successive governments, to the large and powerful London County Council (the L.C.C.), to other official bodies, to transport chiefs and town planners, to health officials and scientists, and even to the man-in-the-street, that London has outgrown herself.

Like a man who has lived too indulgently, London has become gross and overweight; the arteries are clogging; vital parts are working overtime to cope with the daily "intake"; there is urgent need of less "smoking" and more fresh air. In other words, it is high time a cure was undergone.

A major factor in this cure, the authorities have declared, is for a substantial portion of London's industry, commerce, and offices, and their population, to move out.

Surely it is wrong, it is argued, from the point of view of health, efficiency, defense, social organization, economics, and a host of other reasons, for a fifth of the whole population of England and Wales to be concentrated in the built-up area known as Greater London. It is equally bad, it is added, for a million people to surge in and out every working day; to suffer interminable traffic delays and 13,000 road accidents yearly; to have acres of factories mingled with homes, schools, and

A VUCATIONAL-GORMAUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

shops; and to waste 5 million pounds (\$14,000,000) a year in damage from smoke and grit.

Ideally, it is claimed, the County of London could well lose something like 400 acres of industry and more than 250,000 people. Indeed, if London is ever properly to clear its slums, deal with overcrowded homes, modernize its road system, build new schools, and create more parks and open spaces, it must look to an everincreasing extent to new towns and expanded towns.

During the past decade various schemes have been put into operation toward this admittedly remote goal.

First and foremost was the planning of eight completely new towns in a "ring" roughly 20-30 miles from London's center. This was a State enterprise unique in



This is The Twin Foxes, a new inn in Stevenage, a new town not far from London. Note the traditional inn sign.

tos: BIS

Plenty of open space here in Harlow, Essex. Some of these flats have one bedroom, others two. Sixty London firms are now in production in the town. Population has jumped up to 33,000 from 4,500. The target figure: 80,000.

Britain's history and probably without parallel in the world.

Designed as self-contained communities where people should live, work, and play, these towns, it is hoped, will eventually provide homes and work for more than 420,000 people, most of them from Greater London.

Big strides have already been made. By the end of 1956 the towns' combined populations were expected to total more than 230,-000. Nearly 240 firms have established themselves there. Today, in contrast to the early years when industrialists looked at the new towns with a chary eye, firms are queueing up to move in. In some cases the development corporations (the State-financed bodies building the towns) can now pick and choose.

Taking a closer look at one of these eight towns—Harlow, 23 miles out of London in the pleasant countryside of Essex—we find that the original population of 4,500 has leapt to 33,000 (target: 80,000) and that after starting, industrially, from scratch, it can now boast of 60 new firms. They represent a wide range: telephones, cables, metallurgy, glass containers, furniture, printing, light engineering. All are operating in new, modern factories.

The town is being planned in four major compact neighborhoods, separated from each other by open spaces or agricultural wedges, but linked by a town cen-



A corner of a well-lighted room in a typical Harlow home. Though most Londoners find it hard to uproot themselves from the city they have known and loved, they are finding contentment and better health in new surroundings.

ter. There are more than 100 new stores, a variety of health and community centers, churches, schools, and playing fields.

Young couples with young families predominate in these new towns, and visitors often ask whether they miss the bright lights and entertainments of the big city. Perhaps the best answer to this is in the surprisingly large number of societies and groups which have sprung up in so short a space of time. The people of the new towns are creating their own amusements and cultural activities.

Firms that have moved there

speak of higher production and less absenteeism. There may be many causes, but it is clear that employees live healthier lives in the clean surroundings and good homes, and that the absence of a long daily journey leaves more energy for work and more time and money for leisure pursuits.

But, of course, the new towns will not be enough, or anything like enough. So a new Act of Parliament, the Town Development Act, launched another scheme for getting industry and people out of London.

Under this plan existing country towns, anything up to 75 miles

from London, and some with longestablished industries, are operating or working out schemes for expanding their population and employment. There is the added attraction of ready-made roads and railways, markets, and sources of supply.

One town embarking on an ambitious expansion scheme is Swindon, 75 miles west of London, in the County of Wiltshire. It is a town which has long held prestige as a railway and manufacturing center. Now it hopes to raise its present population of 70,000 to 92,000 in a decade. Hundreds of London families have already moved in.

To its established heavy industries have been added electronics, plastics, foam rubber, and light engineering. Land is offered to firms for purchase or long lease, and in suitable cases the town corporation builds and leases factories. Swindon is building new housing estates at the rate of about 1,000 houses a year.

Some Londoners who have moved there have been delighted to find themselves an evening's stroll from Coate Water, the beauty spot immortalized by Britain's naturalist-writer Richard Jeffries.

Bletchley, in Buckinghamshire, is also expanding; and several other towns well outside London—among them Huntingdon, Haverhill in Suffolk, Letchworth in Hartfordshire, Thetford in Norfolk, and Wellingborough in Northamptonshire—are clearing the decks for expansion. The Town Development Act enables such towns to provide amenities for young people which may well keep them from migrating to the nearest big city or to London.

When towns such as these expand, the building of new factories and houses must be properly phased so that the development is balanced.

Since the war the L.C.C. has built a large number of very big cottage estates beyond London's boundaries in the home counties, complete with all necessary amenities and in themselves very much akin to the new towns. On some of these estates the Council has built 16 "unit factories," varying in size from 2,250 to 3,000 square feet.

These unit factories are being taken mainly by family concerns—e.g., clothing—such as abound in London's East End and which, displaced by new housing or slumclearance schemes, find it difficult to get new premises at rents they can afford. Most of these firms want factory space of less than 5,000 square feet.

What does it mean to a firm to pull up its roots and replant them scores of miles away?

Not untypical, perhaps, was the experience of a company manufacturing vacuum pumps which moved from a southeast London district to the new town of Crawley, 25 miles out in Sussex.

Four hundred workers moved with the factory, the firm paying their furniture-removing expenses. Then 800 tons of machinery, stores, and office equipment were dismantled and shipped out: 214 truckloads.

An inventory was made of 2,000 different machines and packages. It is reported that nothing went astray. The whole operation needed careful planning and phasing, for the firm had vital export orders to meet.

Not all the workers want to move with their firms, and this is where the Industrial Selection Scheme comes in. The L.C.C. keeps a register of its housing applicants and tenants who are willing to move out of London. They are listed into various categories. When vacancies arise in a new or expanded town, these are notified to the Ministry of Labor, which reports them to the local government authorities, who, in turn, submit a number of names to the Ministry for interview. More than 45,000 London families are on the L.C.C.

After some initial reluctance, industrialists are now increasingly supporting the policy of moving out. But, of course, it is by no means on the scale desired, and the L.C.C. and Government Departments are constantly reviving their propaganda of the "if you want to get on . . ." type.

The benefits of leaving London for the country towns are emphasized: cheaper land and newer buildings, lower maintenance costs, and cleaner air. For the employees it is stressed that there are new homes with gardens for them in pleasant surroundings, with jobs more or less on the doorstep—and no time or money wasted in long journeys.

It would be wrong to create the impression, however, that everything is going merrily and without a hitch. While it may be very desirable for a firm to move out, the management or shareholders have carefully to weigh up the cost of new premises, the removing expenses, the losses which may occur during dislocation and settling in. There is, in fact, agitation for special financial help from the Government.

There is also the problem of the other end, the future of the vacated premises in London. What is there to prevent other, similar industries moving in and so restoring the status quo? At present, very little. The L.C.C. tries to buy up such vacated factories so as to control their use, and in 1956 £ 500,000 (\$1,400,000) was set aside for this purpose. But to take over all the "nonconforming" industrial sites in London would cost something like 150 million pounds (420 million dollars).

T IS also readily admitted that while the new-towns scheme is going well, that of the expanded towns has become bogged down in financial troubles. Recently seven big towns in Britain, including London, held a conference and decided to bring pressure on the Government to do something to ease the problems. They complained that high interest rates on loans, which face both the local government authorities and industrialists, are blocking progress.

The Government, in turn, has urged authorities to go ahead with detailed preliminary planning of schemes which could be started "as soon as the economic climate improves."

But opinion is growing in Britain that, whatever the cost and the snags, London's big plan to "decentralize" must be pushed forward with vigor. In the long run, say its champions, it will pay big dividends—in terms of health and efficiency and, perhaps not least these days, in lessening, however slightly, London's terrible vulnerability in the event of atomic war.

## The Young Men of the Mayflower-Who Were They?

As another Mayflower sails, a genealogist looks at the stout people on the original.

#### By FLORENCE HYDE

SECOND Mauflower is to set sail this month. Englishmen built it to honor the Pilgrims of 1620 and the ship that carried them to America. One hundred descendants of the original Mayflower complement went to England for the laying of the keel. U.S. Ambassador Winthrop Aldrich, himself a Mayflower descendant, gave a reception for them, and Lady Eden received them. The new ship is expected to complete its westward voyage in May of this the 337th anniversary year of the landing on Plymouth Rock.

Most everyone knows what the Pilgrims of Plymouth did, but few seem to know who they were or why they were Pilgrims. It is, for example, little realized that the leadership of this group came from England's best-educated class and that it acquired its learning in such centers as Oxford and Cambridge. Several of the Mayflower leaders were students there, and the two universities still have records of their registration.

Though a number of English historians have compiled and published fine works on the subject—for example, Thomas W. Mason and the Reverend B. Nightengale, who wrote New Light on the Pilgrim Story and Digest of Pilgrim Story—there are not in the United States to this day any adequate texts relating the story of the Pilgrims. So I feel, at least.

What forces drove the Pilgrims? To understand them we must realize that the inspiration for their struggle toward religious, intellectual, and political freedom had received its first impetus from the protests of the great reformer. of a century before. Medieval, feudal Europe had not tolerated freedom of any kind. The idea of freedom voiced to a continent just emerging from feudalism had produced unprecedented results. In England, Henry VIII took advantage of popular unrest for his own reasons to render the English church independent.

Although his act had no religious motive, nevertheless this separation encouraged Englishmen toward independent thought. Indeed, it brought into existence the Puritans, who were later to endure a martyrdom which gave their cause advertisement and who under Elizabeth insisted upon purifying and simplifying the rituals and doctrines of the church and upon accepting as authority only the pure word of God. This won for them the label of Puritans. Given in derision, it came to be a badge of honor.

Then there arose another group which went further and became the nucleus of the band which became the Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony. They began as Puritans but became separatists. They decided that they could not be satisfied with any reform of the

established church, but insisted upon nothing less than complete freedom to worship as they saw fit. They took their stand, unequivocally, upon the plain letter of Scripture, as they interpreted it. The intensity of these controversies will be better understood if we recognize that at the bottom of these religious innovations was a movement toward greater freedom in all directions. Religious freedom was only the spearhead. and those who were outspoken for any liberty suffered persecution for their activities. From this movement stemmed the ideas embodied in the American Declaration of Independence.

While Americans may have neglected to study the antecedents of the Pilgrims, careful English inquirers have related not only pedigrees, but also those noble family traditions, religious associations, and educational influences which helped to make the Pilgrims and America what they afterward became. To listen to them is to gain the highest admiration for the character and ideals of the Pilgrims and to feel a strengthening of the bonds of all English-speaking peoples.

The passengers of the Mayflower numbered in all 102. Of these, 41 were men whose names were signed to the Mayflower compact, the first document in history es-

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

tablishing a government by the consent of the governed. The first principle of self-government is government of self. This was the ideal of the passengers of the Mayflower when they bound themselves not only to make wise and just laws, but to obey them themselves. This is the basic principle of the Constitution of the United States. Able jurists say that any lawyer who reads the Mayflower compact knows that only an educated lawyer could have written such a documentas, indeed, one did. He was Edward Fuller and he wrote it in Cape Cod Bay. Ranking in the history of Anglo-Saxon people with the Magna Carta and the laws of Alfred the Great, the compact was the first complete instrument of self-government. Incidentally, in Geneva, Switzerland -to which country Rotary people will be going to their world Convention next month—the Mayflower compact is carved into stone as a part of a memorial to the Union of the Swiss Cantons. This striking memorial is made out of a part of the old city wall, and other great documents of freedom adopted by various nations are also carved there. The Swiss chose the Mayflower compact as the representative document of American liberty.

Among the leaders of the Pilgrims who came on the Mayflower and whose names are subscribed on the Mayflower compact were William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Francis Cooke, Edward Fuller, Samuel Fuller, William White, Richard Warren, Thomas Rogers, and William Brewster. They were "Pilgrim Fathers," yes, but they were not graybeards. All but two of them were under 40 years of age. William Bradford and Edward Winslow are well remembered as governors of the colony. Francis Cooke was the grandson of Sir Antony Cooke of Gideon Hall, tutor of King Edward VI. The record shows that Francis was a student of St. John's College. Cambridge, in 1592.

Then there were the Fullers—Edward, Samuel, and their sister Susannah Fuller White. They were the children of Sir Nicholas Fuller of [Continued on page 55]



## She Ups Anchor This Month

ONE DAY late this month when this small wooden vessel is finished, fitted, provisioned, and manned, it will weigh anchor in Plymouth, England, and set sail for Plymouth, Massachusetts. Doing so, it will duplicate the historic voyage of a stanch little ship of "180 tons burden" which in 1620 carried 102 men, women, and children westward across the unmapped Atlantic for reasons known around the world. This is Mayflower II.

The shillings of some 250,000 English people have built this replica, the donors counting it a gift of friendship from the people of one land to the people of another. A one-time press officer in the British Army conceived the idea while serving in Africa in the early '40s. Shinward executives draw plans and built scale models. The

The shillings of some 250,000 English people have built this replica, the donors counting it a gift of friendship from the people of one land to the people of another. A one-time press officer in the British Army conceived the idea while serving in Africa in the early '40s. Shipyard executives drew plans and built scale models. The keel was laid early in 1956 at Upham's Yard, Brixham, in Devonshire, where, as the ship neared its launching date in September, this photo was taken. Now months of fitting out and trial runs have passed . . . and soon Britain's famed Australian-born sailing captain Alan Villiers will order his all-English crew to hoist anchor. Aboard will be two especially lucky young lads—one representing the Boys' Clubs of England, the other the Boys' Clubs of America.

And when Mayflower II drops anchor off Plymouth Rock 21 days later (rather than the 67 days of history) thousands will be there and cheering . . . for Americans have organized a "Plimoth Plantation" project to welcome the vessel and finally to moor it permanently in a Pilgrim Village they are building two miles south of the Rock. A director of the project is Rotarian Daniel L. Marsh, chancellor of Boston University.

the Rock. A director of the project is Rotarian Daniel L. Marsh, chancellor of Boston University.

Yes, Mayflower II will sail all the way and on the historic route. It has no engines. It does, however, have radio equipment. Safety on an ocean in 1957 demands it.

Wendell Barnes became Administrator of the Small Business Administration in 1954, had previously served as its Acting Administrator and its General Counsel. Born in Oklahoma, he received his law degree from the University of Michigan. His late father was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Ponca City, Okla.

DASICALLY, good times for businesses large or small depend chiefly upon the businessmen themselves-their initiative and energy. Government cannot turn business on or off by decree, but it can remove impediments to business and foster positive programs that build confidence and help promote business expansion.

It is within the framework of this concept that the Small Business Administration was created and operates today. The Small Business Administration is a service organization. In no way do we hinder or restrain business-we

seek only to help.

The problems of small business run the entire range of the business world. Therefore, they involve the activities of many departments and agencies of the Government. It was in recognition of this that President Eisenhower established the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, embracing the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and Labor; the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization: the Administrators of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Small Business Administration; and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, who serves as Chairman of the Committee.

In addition, there are other agencies whose activities have a direct connection with the welfare

## SMALL BUSINESS

Small business has problems—credit, taxes, an so many others that about 11,000 small enter prises go under every year in the United States What can be done about it? What can be don to stiffen this backbone of free enterprise? W

## It needs tax relief, yes, but great opportunities loom.

## Says Wendell B. Barnes

of small business, such as the Department of Justice through enforcement of the antitrust laws, the Federal Trade Commission through enforcement of fair-trade practice laws, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

While I believe that all these arms of the Government are making a vigorous effort to administer their functions, I am sure that all of us agree that in the constantly revolving business world continuous effort to improve. strengthen, and perfect their programs is mandatory.

Certainly, we are in the midst of unprecedented prosperity today. Many firms, large and small, are making greater profit than ever before. But this happy general condition does not modify the necessity of doing everything worth while to encourage busi-

Much good can come to small business through holding the line against inflation. Far-reaching in its results would be tax readjustment for small business. And most important of all would be a world in which the peace is not threatened by Communist plans for expansion and infringement of liberty. However, peace, a sound dollar, and lower taxes alone would not be adequate to the needs of small business. What would become of our land of opportunity and freedom if unfair business practices, fraud, and monopolies were permitted to flourish?

One of the best ways Government can be of service to business

is by reducing taxes wherever possible. Desirable as this would be, the Government must first of all be vigilant to maintain strong national defense, and widespread tax adjustments must inevitably be subject to the timing permitted by the national budget.

Much can be accomplished through changes in the law, although a substantial amount of revenue is not involved. In this category I would place some of the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, in the following order:

1. That businesses be given the right to utilize, for purchases of used equipment not exceeding \$50,000 in any one year, the formulas of accelerated depreciation that were made available to purchasers of new property by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

2. That corporations with, say, ten or fewer stockholders be given the option of being taxed as if they were partnerships.

3. That the taxpayer be given the option of paying the estate tax over a period of up to ten years in cases where the estate consists largely of investments in closely held business concerns.

There is no doubt in my mind that these steps would be helpful to business and would encourage continued orderly business expansion. Others are being considered.

How great America's economic expansion has been is clearly shown by the rise in its gross national product-the total value of the goods and services the nation produces. [Continued on page 50]

## How Best to Help It

sked these two distinguished champions of nall business for their views . . . and present tem here as our symposium-of-the-month, hich is in the area Rotary terms Vocational ervice. . . . Your letters are welcome.—Eds.

#### It is in trouble and needs help now—if it is to survive.

## Says John J. Sparkman

In THE face of glowing reports of "booming economy" and "expanding prosperity," there is developing, at long last, a public awareness of the dependence of the U. S. free-enterprise system upon the nation's more than 4 million small enterprises and the delicate economic posture of the small business community.

In its seventh annual report recently presented to the Senate, the Senate Small Business Committee unanimously observed:

It was not until 1956, however, that the cumulative impact of economic and sociopolitical influence plucked small business from its relative obscurity, removed it from the parochial solicitude of professionals, and placed it, together with its host of problems, squarely on the lap of the general public as a subject of national concern.

This is probably the most important single development in the field of small business during the past year. Certainly, to the growing number of those who believe that America's unrivaled free-enterprise economy will stand or fall in the years ahead to the extent that its more than 4 million small and independent enterprises prosper, the belated acceptance of the small-business man as a major economic force takes on a special significance.

The disappearance of 19,000 small manufacturing concerns over the last three years; the declining share of total manufacturing sales of smaller concerns; the increasing number of business failures, higher than any year since 1941; and the increasing credit squeeze on small business compel the conclusion that small business is in trouble and demand an answer to how best we can help small business.

And the answer cannot be too long in coming, for the alternative to a successful struggle by small and independent businesses against extinction is an economy of oligopoly: in supply, in distribution, and even in the retail trades themselves. The resultant concentrations snowball in their power until collectivization is inevitable either by a few private corporate giants or by the State itself.

With the growing complexity of the American economy, responsibilities of the independent businessman increase proportionately. To hold his own against his larger competitors, the small entrepreneur must keep abreast of developments in his industry. He cannot afford the luxury of the large: a specialist in production, an expert in office management, a qualified accountant or bookkeeper, a competent lawyer. Only in the rarest of cases does his business justify such an organization. More often he must set up his own office procedure, oversee his bookkeeping system, organize the sales campaign, and serve as his own buyer and production manager.

And with such an undertaking come grave problems—problems that can be solved only through information and education. It is here, I think, that government can assist. And I do not mean the National Government alone, for local and State governments have an excellent opportunity to be helpful. For example, the extension divisions of many State universities offer special courses on man-



John Sparkman has served the State of Alabama in the Congress of the United States since 1936, first as a Representative, then as a Senator (since 1946). He was his party's candidate for Vice-President of the U.S.A. in 1952. After graduating from the University of Alabama he practiced law in Huntsville, Ala.

agement problems designed primarily for the businessman who wants to improve his operation.

Seminars on management problems organized under the auspices of the local chamber of commerce, Rotary Club, or similar service or civic organization also represent useful forums for discussion of mutual interests and problems.

In this area of better management, the National Government has a part to play. From the days of the Small Defense Plants Administration, and now with its successor, the Small Business Administration, management assistance has become a fixed program of Government help to small firms. I have followed with interest the agencies' work in this field—the management-aid pamphlets, the liaison with educational institutions, and the seminars held throughout the country.

Even with efficient management, small business is beleaguered with the crushing problems of heavy taxes, a rage of anticompetitive practices, a declining share of Government purchases, and inadequate credit.

In these fields the National Government has a very great responsibility. I have introduced a comprehensive legislative program that would meet this responsibility.

In regard to taxes, my bills would go [Continued on page 52]

# A The

Gondola is rowed from the stern. Behind is the bell tower of San Marco.



Photos: The author un-

Boats and gondoliers wait for fares at the Traghetto (gondola station) San Marco.

#### Gondoliers, like these, are born, not made. Candidates for the vocation must not only be Venice natives, but must be sons of gondoliers.



In Venice, where the streets are of water, his vocation is a link with the romantic past.

## by Charles J. Belden

Photographer and Author; Rotarian, Gulf Beaches, Fla.



ISING out of the green waters of the Adriatic is a world without wheels whose metropolis has been fabled through the centuries as the queen city of romance. In this archipelago of 100 or more islands the legends of Venice have held

sway over human imagination for countless years. The approach to Venice over Mussolini's *autostrade* is thoroughly uninspiring, flanked as it is with tier after tier of billboards and industrial smokestacks. However, the spire of the Campanile of San Marco soon breaks the horizon and gives promise of better things to come.

At Piazzola Roma we bid farewell to wheeled transportation and transfer bag and baggage to the black-bodied gondolas resting lightly on the waters of the Grand Canal.

In this city where the streets are of water, as many bridges as there are days in the year span the 150-odd canals. There are but three bridges over Il Canal Grande as it sweeps in a sinuous S-curve through the city along the bed of an ancient river. It is on this main artery that the mechanized intruders of the legendary Venetian quiet, the motoscafi and the vaporetti, are most in evidence. The former are the noisy motorboat taxis and private speed craft that are reminders of the motor scooters and motorcycles of the mainland. The streetcars of Venice, called vaporetti, are even more obnoxious to the gondoliers, due





las, among them the highly decorated bissones, parade down the Grand Canal on Gondola Regatta Day. Rialto Bridge forms backdrop.

to the wakes they leave, especially in the narrower canals. This disturbance is gradually undermining the foundations of many of the *pallazzi* and buildings that line the canals.

A small booklet published anonymously in Venice reminds us that "just as we cannot imagine Venice without her canals we cannot imagine her without the silent quivering of this black boat born with her and for her in the mystery of the past." Great poets of the ages—Byron, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Robert Browning, Shakespeare—have extolled the charm of the gondola. The romantic sensation of gliding through the silent canals inspired Shakespeare to put it in words as "swimming in a gondola."

The origin of this graceful boat seems obscure, but historians agree that it evolved from a primitive craft into that thing of beauty that is still to be seen in just one

place in the world: on the lagoon and canals of Venice. The derivation of the name is also uncertain, some claiming that it came from the Latin conchula and others from the Greek word kondy. However, Venetian documents prove that gondolas of some kind were used as far back as 1094. Paintings by Vittore Carpaccio in the 15th Century show that in his time they were flatbottomed boats with raised ends. They had a high free-board and a simple removable hood; the gaudily dressed gondoliers rowed in exactly the same manner as do those of today.

We are told that in the 16th Century there were more than 10,000 gondolas on the waterways of Venice, most of them privately owned. Prior to the First World War this number had been reduced to about 1,000. Now there are only 400 or 500 left. Of these, only a handful are owned by private families, and now it is a rare sight to see a lavishly fitted gondo-

la. The lush extravagance of the fantastic Venetian Republic has long since vanished. However, the barca with its gondolier remains the favorite means of transportation not only for the native but for the tourist as well.

There are several schools of thought on why the gondola hull is always black. Historians say that in the 16th Century the Senate of the Venetian Republic enacted austerity laws prescribing an all- [Continued on page 56]

Built-in list to starboard allows for weight of gondolier. Line from stem to stern is 9½ inches off center, midway.



A VOCATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

# Hermann Gmeiner: the Mai

THE story begins in the bombardment of a village in the Soviet Ukraine during World War II. The Russian Army, for long months bottled up by the invading Germans, had at last broken out and the German Army was slowly falling back. Fighting raged around the village and, yard by bloody yard, the Germans were forced to retreat, leaving the village to the Russian Army. The Russians set up a temporary command post in the only house left intact and the villagers sought refuge there. It was an eerie tableau: a terrified knot of women and children at one end of the room, a group of tense officers clustered about their maps at the other end of the room, and the staccato thunderclaps of battle hammering outside.

Abruptly the door was flung open and a Russian soldier rudely shoved a prisoner toward the officers. The prisoner, Hermann Gmeiner, an Austrian who had been drafted into the German Army and had lately become a lieutenant, faced his captors apprehensively as they barked questions at him. From the menace on the faces and in the tones of the Russians, he knew there would be no reprieve.

Somehow the knowledge that Gmeiner was on the threshold of death transmitted itself to a little girl among the villagers. Horrified, the child shrieked. For a moment the officers' attention was diverted by the hysterical girl. But a moment's diversion was all that Gmeiner needed. Instantly he leaped through a window and scrambled away frantically, dodging through the rubble.

"The bullet I expected to come crashing into my back never came," Gmeiner, now a member of the Rotary Club of Innsbruck, Austria, says in a tone of wonder. "Somehow, in all the confusion of the fighting, I was able to regain our lines."

At odd moments throughout the long, tortuous retreat from Russia Gmeiner's ears reverberated with the piercing, childish cry that had saved his life, and each time he heard it he experienced the same deep, humble feeling of gratitude toward his young savior.

When the war came to an end, Gmeiner found himself in a hospital again, recovering from his fifth wound. When he was well enough to leave, he went to Innsbruck to study. He was appalled by the human debris he found there. Most of all he was shocked by the orphans. Wars create orphans. Gmeiner had realized that, but he had not been prepared for the vast number of children who had no relative to turn to, the youngsters for whom there was no sanctuary in the already overcrowded orphanages. His heart went out to the ill, the unloved, the unwanted youngsters.

"Whenever I looked at one of these suffering children, I saw the face of the little Russian girl. I realized then that here was my



Two of the 20 two-story buildings on the sloping Tyrolean hillside in which are lodged the children whom a war has made orphans. All houses have a flower garden.



It's mealtime, and "mother" feeds the youngest of her brood. Food is ample and nourishing, and each "mother" is free to plan her own menu on the basis of her family's preferences. She receives an allowance for housekeeping expenses, from which she buys food and clothing.

## **Vho Creates Families**

## by Vernon Pizer

In the shadow of the snow-capped Alps an Austrian Rotarian has established a village for unfortunate children.

opportunity to try to repay her. It seemed quite clear to me that my life, saved by a child, must in turn be devoted to these children who needed saving so desperately," Gmeiner says simply. "I thought at first of becoming a doctor and learning how to heal their bodies. I enrolled in medical school. But while I had my nose buried in my books, the children's suffering went on. They could not wait for me; their needs were immediate."

Gmeiner was convinced that the children could not become whole human beings, healed in mind and spirit as well as body, unless they had a real home and a family and love and their own personal identities. True, they had a critical need for a roof over their heads, nourishing food, warm clothing, education. But, above all, they needed family living, family loving, family sharing and caring. They needed mothers. sisters, brothers. Gmeiner solemnly promised himself that, somehow, he would find the way to provide them.

And so he left medical school and began knocking on doors, buttonholing people on the street, sending letters to friends. Whereever he could find someone who would listen, he told them of his orphans, and asked their aid for his plan. It was slow and it was frustrating: a tale of suffering was no novelty in postwar Austria. Eventually, however, Gmeiner was able to find a few others who could share his vision and who were able to make small donations.

In 1949, Gmeiner established Societas Socialis, SOS for short, with only 600 schillings — about \$24. Gmeiner was not

dismayed by the paucity of his resources. "It was a start," he says. And now began the most difficult task: finding a suitable place where he could commence giving substance to his great dream of creating families for his orphans.

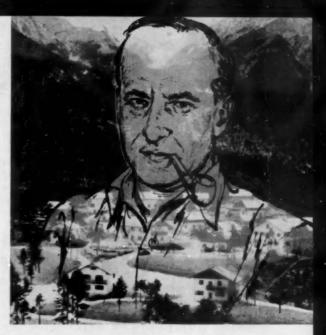
Everywhere he turned he found people sympathetic, but immersed in their own serious problems. And as the search went on, there were new abandoned children in Austria to increase the need. Some were the result of casual affairs between local girls and soldiers of the occupation

forces. Then there was a growing number of Iron Curtain waifs whose refugee

parents could no longer take care of them. Gmeiner merely tramped farther and spoke more earnestly.

In Imst, a Tyrolean village in Western Austria, Gmeiner found a gently sloping hillside which suited his needs admirably, and he learned it was for sale. Gmeiner called on the Burgomeister. Simply and effectively, he described the dire straits of the "hard core" orphans, many of whom had been forced to exist on the proceeds of petty crime and now knew no other way of life.

"All these children can be saved if they are welded into families



Rotarian Hermann Gmeiner, against his Alpine backdrop.

and are treated with love and wisdom," Gmeiner declared emphatically. "All I ask is that I be permitted to build regular houses, not institutions, with a 'mother' in each, and boys and girls who will be 'brothers' and 'sisters.' I want to give these orphans the chance to live as normal children in average homes. Is that too much to ask?"

"You have come to the right place, Herr Gmeiner," the Burgomeister said quietly. And so, in Imst, Gmeiner's search came to an end. The Burgomeister used his influence to have the land deeded over to SOS on generous terms; an architect was found who was willing to donate his services; a local contractor agreed to build a house on a long credit basis; and the village installed the utilities at municipal expense. In the shadow of the snow-capped Alps SOS-Kinderdorf (Children's Village) was born.

Recently I went to Imst to see SOS-Kinderdorf for myself. From the one house Gmeiner had managed to have built on faith and no money down, the village had grown to 20 substantial, creamcolored, two-story homes, a large community building, and a workshop. Each house had its flower garden, and the soft breeze carried the sound of childish laughter—laughter of children of 11 nations. It was a scene to set one

at peace with the world yet, strangely, I felt that something was amiss, something so subtle that I could not readily identify it.

I had no time to seek the cause of my vague unease because Herr Gmeiner, with obvious pride, began to show me around Kinderdorf. In the living room of one house a sheet of paper caught my eye. It was a childishly imaginative drawing of a pastoral scene. The drawing was notable not for its artistic merit but for the two words scrawled at the top: Fur Mutti ("For Mama"). I peered in a closet in one of the three bedrooms on the second floor. The clothing was freshly laundered and neatly pressed. Gmeiner, who had been watching me, beamed. "That's Johann's closet," he explained. "If you look at Sep's closet right next to it, you will find the clothes are all different. Every child dresses differently here, just as they would in a normal family. In Kinderdorf there are no uniforms."

In the kitchen, a large, well-equipped, bright room, "Mother" was busy at the stove, but she turned from her aromatic pots to talk with us. I found out later that this cheerful woman was representative of all the "mothers" and her story, with minor variations, was theirs. When World War II started, she was a young bride. Her husband never returned from the front. Two years ago she heard of Kinder-

dorf, and it seemed to her an opportunity to "have" the children the war had denied her. She was just the sort of woman Gmeiner looks for: someone who is a homemaker as well as a housekeeper, someone who has the quality of goodness and the gift of intelligence and wants to make Kinderdorf her life.

In this job there are no set hours, for the needs of children are not governed by a clock. Nor are there material riches in it. "Mother" receives a small but basically adequate salary. But there are priceless rewards: she has her family, six boys and three girls ranging in age from 4 to 13. "Look at my children," she said proudly, rummaging in her bag. She brought out a photograph. "Did any mother ever have a nicer family?" she asked.

Each mother receives a monthly allowance for her housekeeping expenses, out of which she buys food for her family-most of it at the cooperative grocery operated at Kinderdorf because the prices are lower and her money goes further. But each mother is free to plan her own menus on the basis of her own family's preferences. She divides the family duties among her children in order to give each a sense of responsibility and a feeling of being needed. The girls help in the kitchen; the boys mow the lawn and plant the garden. If little Hans is having trouble with his

multiplication tables, he turns to one of his older "brothers" or "sisters" for help.

To prevent any appearance of institutionalism or regimentation, the children all attend the regular village school. If one of them gets a tummy ache, Mother calls one of the village doctors instead of sending the child to a clinic. If a child decides he wants a dog, it is a matter for family discussion rather than a matter of consulting a list of stringent regulations. And if the children, like normal youngsters everywhere, get into mischief, Mother exercises the prerogatives of mothers the world over by gently but firmly paddling their bottoms with a light hand and a heavy heart.

How successful has Gmeiner's formula been? Peter is probably as good an answer as any. He had run away from a series of foster homes, when the social workers asked Gmeiner if he would take Peter. "Take him?" Gmeiner asked. "I've been looking for him. He is the kind of boy Kinderdorf was created for."

Peter was 11 when he arrived in Imst, a warped and mistrustful lone wolf. "You're home at last, son," Gmeiner said to him. "Your family is waiting for you—your mother and brothers and sisters."

The boy sneered. "Don't waste your time. I've heard those lies before."

Peter's [Continued on page 48]

A Rotary group visits the "family" at the Rotary house in the children's village in Imst. It was donated by the Rotary Clubs of Vienna and Klagenfurt to commemorate Rotary's 50th Anniversary in 1955.



As in any home where love and kindness rule, the mother has time for reading to her family. These are the youngsters in Rotary house





Nature's own controls
are being used to restore
balance among living things.

Living Insecticides

By Peter Farb

In Japan a parasite named Tiphia feeds on the larva of a Japanese beetle—and keeps the latter pest in check. The parasite has been introduced into the U.S.A. to do the same job.

NTIL about 15 years ago, Japanese beetles seemed unstoppable. They cut a swath of destruction from New Hampshire to North Carolina and westward to Ohio, feeding on 275 kinds of field crops, fruits, vegetables, almost anything that grew. Trapping, burning, hand collecting, chemical insecticides—nothing seemed to decrease their numbers.

Then U.S. Department of Agriculture entomologists at the Japanese-beetle research laboratory in Moorestown, New Jersey, discovered a few unnaturally milkywhite beetle grubs. They were victims of a bacterial disease, and field surveys showed that this "milky" disease was killing off a large number of grubs in a few isolated sections of New Jersey. As an infected grub died, it left a heap of several billion spores to infect other grubs. Gradually the spores spread to neighboring acres. The best thing about this disease

was that the microbes were harmless to man, plants, animals, and beneficial insects; their target was the Japanese beetle and a few related pests.

Milky disease, however, was spreading too slowly; so by 1940 the Moorestown insect-fighters had developed a method to mass-produce the spores in the laboratory. Then the Department of Agriculture and 14 coöperating States went to work, putting the spores into the soil with corn planters or mixing them with fertilizer.

Results were spectacular. On the Mall in Washington, D. C., for example, the beetle count stood at 44 grubs to the square foot in 1940; by 1942, after the milky-disease treatment, the grub count dropped to five. Nowadays very few Japanese beetles can be found in the nation's capital.

Federal and State governments

have started some 150,000 colonies of milky disease throughout the Northeast. Home owners have bought the spore dust\* for their own lots and whole communities have pitched in to protect the foliage on their town streets. Today, where the milky disease has been established, the Japanese beetle no longer rates as a serious pest.

About 50 U. S. entomologists spend the major part of their research on living insecticides, but, working with foreign scientists, they have already helped to control at least 75 of the world's most noxious pests. "Biological control" is what the entomologists call their technique of working with Nature to restore the balance among living things by imitating, speeding up, and improving on Nature's own controls against the insect hordes.

Biological control can be as simple as putting goldfish in a garden pond to prey on mosquito larvae. More often it takes years of study to find the [Continued on page 60]

AN INTERNATIONAL-COMMUNITY SERVICE PLATURE

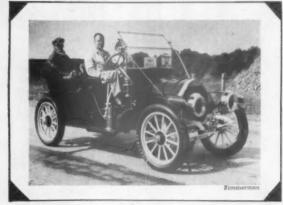
<sup>\*</sup> Spores mixed with chalk and a filler, usually talc, to ensure a standardized powder. It is available under trade names of "Doom" and "Japidemic."



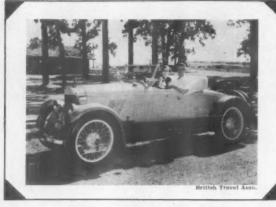
A 1914 Mercer Raceabout owned by Ralph T. Buckley, of Absecon, N. I., is worth more now than its original cost. Along with the Stutz models, the Raceabouts gained fame as sports cars in the 1910-1920 period.



A luxury automobile was the 1909 Winton six-cylinder, which boasted a horsepower of 48. This one is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Van Sciver, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Pa., participants in the Glidden Tour.



Struts to keep the windshield from rattling were still fashionable when this 1909 Mitchell was made. Curtis Blake, of Springfield, Mass., is the owner. The auto's high clearance proved necessary on rutted roads.



'Way ahead of its time, this sleek, streamlined model with wire wheels compared favorably in styling with cars of the early 1930s. It is a 1918 Biddle Sports Roadster owned by Edward S. Hansen, of Madison, Wis.



A sturdy simplicity and ability to withstand almost any punishment, combined with low price, accounted for the popularity of Model-T Fords like this pre-World War I model. A total of 15 million were made. The Model T is the most numerous of antique autos.



This 1914 Stanley Steamer, owned by Tom Marshall, of Yorklyn, Del., was the product of a dedicated pair of brothers in Newton, Mass., who built the powerful steam-driven cars for some 25 years. In 1906, a Stanley Steamer set a record of 127 miles an hour.

## They Don't Build 'Em Like That Any More

#### By JAY RICE MOODY

Dentist; Rotarian, Newport, R. I.

N APRIL 23, 20 American and British automobiles will roar out of New York City in a match testing machines and men of the two nations. For six days the cars will compete on a 500-mile course cutting through five States of the U. S. East, stopping along the way for tests of hill climbing, getaway, braking, and maneuverability.

I strongly doubt that the match will set any records, and I know that the average horsepower of the cars will be closer to 50 than 350. There will be plenty of flat tires and steaming radiators and many cries of "Get a horse!" along the route.

For the 20 cars in this competition are old, old cars . . . and this will be a return match between the British Vintage Sports Car Club and the Veteran Motor Car Club of America. The newest car on the American team will be a 1929 Du Pont; the oldest, a 1907 Packard. The Britons will be competing with autos ranging from a 1908 Hutton to a 1929 41/2-liter Bentley. Big-wheeled American Pierce-Arrows and Simplexes will vie with such patrician vehicles as a 1910 Silver Ghost Rolls Royce and a 1914 "Prince Henry" Vauxhall.

It will be one of many rallies staged this year by hobbyists whose fascination with the occasionally odd, often ingenious, and sometimes majestic autos of the past creates strange sights on modern highways.

I shall never forget the audible astonishment my family and I caused in 1948, when we rolled out of our Newport, Rhode Island, driveway in our 1910 Cadillac to take part in our first Glidden Tour. Together with 80 others, among them many Rotarians and their families, we were participating in a revival of an annual trek initiated during the early 1900s

which proved that automobiles were capable of travelling long distances and that they needed better roads on which to do it. Doris and I and our four children William, Jayne, Curtis, and Stanson-were authentically outfitted in caps and bonnets and goggles and dusters. Despite the attention we aroused (or maybe partly because of it), we had a wonderful time and resolved to make the trip every year.

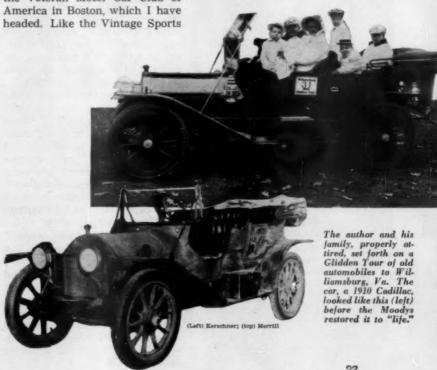
Today thousands of devoted hobbyists in many parts of the world are engaged in restoring to their original mechanical perfection and shining luster the cherished automobiles of yesteryear.

In America, three large national clubs have evolved since the early 1930s: the Antique Automobile Club of America in Philadelphia, the Horseless Carriage Club of America in Los Angeles, and the Veteran Motor Car Club of America in Boston, which I have

Car Club of Great Britain, the American clubs stage speed events and hill climbs, and hold rallies at which cars are divided into classes according to age and type, and awards are given for easy starting, cleanliness, mechanical condition, and originality. Together the three American clubs total 8,000 members.

What is it that draws so many to this hobby? Certainly, part of the attraction is the enjoyment born mechanics get from injecting life into long-dead engines. It is also the lure of the past, the appreciation of old things, and the understanding of a past culture.

Our family finds old cars in barns where they have been almost forgotten for decades, piled around with shingles and old wooden crates and blankets, perhaps also covered with rust and grime. To unearth one of these



relics is like digging up a treasure chest in your back yard. To restore it, at a cost of \$200 to \$500 and two or three years of spare time, to shining perfection and safe and efficient operation is a source of blissful satisfaction. You don't have to be rich. We own several antique cars, but our main outlay has been our labor.

Even though we own a modern automobile, we use the antique cars for many long trips. In 1952, Doris and I travelled to Westbrook, Maine, driving more than 800 miles there and back in the 1908 Overland. Young Bill and I did the restoration on this car, which does between 25 and 30 miles an hour and averages 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

As we veteran-car owners puttputt down modern highways, the gleaming brass of our appointments and the shudder of our machinery release memories that shut out the modern world.

There was the open touring car which was our first automobile and in which we learned to drive. Adept cranking was necessary to start it, else we suffered a fractured wrist or broken arm. Remember the precaution of tucking your thumb under the crank instead of over? At night, kerosene and acetylene lamps lighting the road ahead for 25 feet or less made driving a thrilling experience. The mellow honk of a handsqueezed brass bulb horn dramatically announced our approach (it was a "must" on the accessory list, together with the tool box, spare tires, and sometimes even head lamps and side lights).

Let us see what was happening in the motor world in 1905 when the first Rotary Club was founded. Motorcar production in the United States amounted to 24,250 passenger cars and trucks. Sideentrance tonneaus were now supplanting rear-entrance bodies. Cars were beginning to be sold on the installment plan and newspapers were headlining the first Glidden Tour inaugurated by the American Automobile Association as a reliability run in which a Pierce-Arrow won.

Two Oldsmobiles completed a U. S. transcontinental run in 44 days. Packard built its first truck and sold 22 that year. Such innovations as the Gabriel Exhaust Horn, Weed chains, Goodyear Universal tires, power tire pumps, and an ignition lock were forerunners of innumerable accessories yet to come.

Approximately 2,500 different makes of automobiles have appeared in the U.S.A. alone (only five major U. S. auto companies exist today). For a time, gasoline, steam, and electric models competed on an equal basis for the would-be motorist's favor.

There were the Stanley and White Steamers, emitting volumes of exhaust steam, almost silent except for their soft hiss in passing. Along fashionable Bellevue Avenue in Newport, Rhode Island, electric Waverlys and Bakers and Lang autos cruised in silence. Occasionally the tranquillity was shattered by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., scorching the road in his "Red Devil Racer" with the exhaust cutout open, breaking the speed limit at 50 miles an hour.

Each year new and improved models appeared which made the industry grow rapidly. In 1906 Fred Marriott averaged 127.66 miles an hour in a mile run at Ormond Beach, Florida, with a Stanley Steamer! In 1908 the famous Thomas Flyer finished as the winner in a New York-to-Siberia-to-Paris race. Ford attained a production rate of 1,000 cars a day in 1913 and a year later announced its famous minimum wage of \$5 a day.

In 1919, 90 percent of all passenger cars were open models. Balloon tires and air cleaners were introduced in 1922; fourwheel brakes and power-operated windshield wipers were adopted as standard equipment by several manufacturers the following year. In 1925 Ford production exceeded 9,000 cars a day and 25 million Fords had been produced.

The last of 15 million Model-T Fords rolled off the assembly line May 26, 1927. The "T's" successor in 1928 was the Model A, equipped with shatterproof glass. Buick celebrated its 25th anniversary.

By 1929 automobile radios and foot-controlled dimmer switches appeared, Cord offered a frontwheel drive, Chevrolet came up with a six-cylinder engine, and Chrysler adopted down-draft carburetion. Floating power was offered by Plymouth in 1931 and Buick adopted its eight-cylinder engine. Fisher bodies featured "no draft" ventilation in 1933 and the all-steel "turret top" in 1935.

After that, new developments came fast. Great strides were made due to the competitive nature of the industry and the emphasis on engineering firsts which in turn made for greater sale.3.

Since the early days of the motorcar the American automobile industry alone has produced well over 100 million automobiles and today in the United States there are more than 48 million automobiles and 9 million trucks registered. Current U.S. car and truck production is about 6 million a year. Where do we go from here? Gas turbines? Atomic power? Only time will tell. (If anyone ever develops a miniature atomic reactor to slip under the hood of a car, we may see a return to steam propulsion-which would greatly please some White and Stanley owners I know.)

No matter what the changes, a good many of us will continue to haunt old barns in quest of mechanical treasure, will spend our Sunday afternoons polishing old brass and repairing old camshafts, will thrill to the joys of a rattling ride in an open 1910 Flanders, a princely 1912 Locomobile, or a charging, smoking Stanley Steamer.

With our families, we shall continue to pursue a perfect hobby. I chose it originally because I wanted an avocation to keep my hands occupied and soothe my nerves. But more than that, I was sure there was nothing more important for wholesome family living than a hobby all the members of the family could share together. We have found just that in veteran motorcars — have found fun, relaxation, and a cementing interest.

And by the time our youngsters mature, having braved 50-year-old cars, dusters, goggles, and the stares of the curious, they'll be as natural as sunshine, as poised as a tree, and as relaxed as a sleeping kitten—God willing!

## History's Happy Accidents By O. A. BATTISTA

Illustration by Franz Altschuler

They've happened in a score of fields-and benefited all mankind.

THERE is a greater need than ever before," says a noted medical authority Dr. Roland W. Wright, "for happy accidental discoveries. The explanation of an irritating, insoluble clinical problem, such as atherosclerosis, may lie in an engineering textbook somewhere, or a clue to controlling malignant disease may be staring at us unnoticed in the first few pages of an elementary biology text."

The cliché denoting discovery has always been Archimedes' triumphant exclamation, "I've found it!" But most of the great discoveries have come about by chance or accident. Even in this 20th Century you still may find things you do not set out to search for. World-shaking developments have time and again dropped from out of the blue, the gift of happy chance-tossed carelessly upon a photographic plate.

To go back into history, it hardly seems surprising that a Dutch merchant in dry goods should be the first to see microorganisms. But that fellow Leeuwenhoek had a hobby that consisted of performing simple experiments with lenses. He finally made himself a microscope and then his hobby shook the world. Leeuwenhoek was bound to see anything there was to see: he was the most incorrigible looker-he examined hairs, the brain of a fly, legs of a louse, the sting of a bee, and, naturally, a drop of water: and there they were! His discovery was the beginning of bacteriology.

The familiar instrument with which doctors listen to the sounds of the heart and lungs was invented in 1816 by a young French physician, René Théophile Laënnec. In his time, a few physicians listened to the chest by putting an ear close to the patient, but no fastidious doctor put his ear directly on the patient's chest. For in those days hospitals and beds were not clean and patients were likely to be infested with lice. Laënnec had a very fat woman patient with heart disease. Thumping her chest to learn what the situation might be was of little value because of the fat. If only he could listen to the heart!

One afternoon he took a walk in the garden of the Louvre - the lovely garden then defaced by rubbish left by a recent riot of the Revolution. It was a depressing sight; but near-by he heard the gay shouts of boys playing on a pile of old lumber. One boy lightly tapped the end of a long plank with his fingers. At the other end several boys were pressing their ears to the plank, listening to the tapping coming clearly through the board.

Laënnec hurried back to the hospital, picked up a paper-backed book which he rolled into a tube, and went straight to his patient's bed. The nuns attending him watched with big eyes as he placed one end of his tube on the woman's chest and pressed his ear to the other end. Yes, the sounds of the heart came through clearly and crisply. With characteristic



A VOCATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

enthusiasm Laënnec spent hours listening to the chests of hospital patients, and he heard an amazing variety of sounds.

Since rolls of paper tied with string are not substantial, Laënnec turned out a wooden cylinder on a lathe. He named it a stethoscope from two Greek words meaning "breast" and "examine."

A person can see with the unaided eye only about 3,000 stars. All persons over the entire face of the earth can see less than 10,000 stars. Galileo made a simple telescope, pointed it toward the heavens, and revolutionized human thought because he multiplied the number of visible stars 100 times. With the aid of long, photographic exposures and modern developments of the telescope, a billion stars have been revealed. The frontier his crude sky-viewing gadget opened up to man's feeble eyes has become a true worldwithout-end.

YOUNG Scottish lad by the name of Perkins was home on Easter vacation from college. He was only 18 at the time. In the attic of his father's house he built himself a tiny laboratory. His interest lay in finding some way to make synthetic quinine out of coal-tar derivatives. He mixed compounds with fine zest and abandon. All he got in the bottom of his test tubes was a black sticky mass. Cleaning them out with alcohol, he noticed that one of them turned a beautiful delicate purple. Would this make a good dye?

He was right: it was a good dye; it was the first important artificial dye in history. It ultimately reached such heights of popularity, in fashionable dresses and decorations, that it lent its name to a whole period—the Mauve Decade. Perkins became rich. He was knighted by Queen Victoria. But his discovery had scarcely begun to play its historic rôle in the drama of scientific progress.

For Louis Pasteur, whose germ theory is considered by scientists to be among the ten greatest discoveries in the history of mankind, could not have done his work if Perkins had not first made his discovery. It was found that coal-tar dyes could stain bacteria

selectively, thereby making possible the accurate study of microbes under the microscope. All of Pasteur's monumental research work depended in this manner on the accidental dye discovered by the young Scottish lad.

Perkins' discovery continued to reverberate in the annals of later history. It stimulated chemists in many parts of the world to search for ways of making synthetic dyes from coal tar, and from this work came the development of organic chemistry. Some of the compounds discovered as a direct result have played a major rôle in the medical advances of the 20th Century. These discoveries include the sulfa drugs, aspirin, and atabrine. The world is thus a far healthier place to live today because more than a century ago a boy chemist did not find what he was looking for.

In Australia a group of investigators were studying a destructive skin disease. In the sores they found large numbers of germs that looked and acted exactly like tubercle bacilli, except that they would not grow in the laboratory on culture mediums on which other tubercle bacilli thrived. One night the heat-regulating mechanism of the incubator in which the germs were cultured failed and the temperature, normally maintained at 37.5 degrees Centigrade (body temperature), dropped to 34. Surprisingly, the next day there was a vigorous growth in the cultures. The research workers followed a hunch and found that this germ was acclimated to a colder temperature than the bacillus that causes lung tuberculosis. It multiplied readily on the hands exposed to the weather but not under conditions similar to those present in one's lungs. Having learned the reproductive liking of these bugs, they promptly succeeded in prescribing effective medication to eradicate them.

Robert Koch, discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, had trouble learning to stain the tubercle bacillus so that it would be more visible; it seemed unusually resistant to staining. One of the best dyes, methylene blue, worked but poorly, until one day he had unexpected success—the bacilli took

the stain better than usual. Why? Koch wondered. The particular batch of stain used that day was old, having been on a shelf in the laboratory for a long time. In what way had it changed? Koch recalled that the laboratory was often filled with ammonia fumes. Ammonia is a strong alkali. Eureka! Alkaline methylene blue is what he needed to bring the treacherous "white plague" bug out in "rotogravure" detail.

In 1880 Pasteur was studying chicken cholera. The germ of the disease was already known, but not the method of preventing the disease. Pasteur grew the germs in a broth of chicken gristle and soon had a plentiful supply, which in small quantities quickly and invariably killed chickens. He knew that the culture had to be made fresh each day to be potent. Through an oversight, several weeks' old culture was used one day. The hens injected with it developed cholera-but instead of dying as expected, they recovered. When these same hens were later infected with fresh, virulent cholera germs, they did not get sick, whereas hens of a control group all promptly died.

OUT OF this chance accident grew one of Pasteur's greatest findings: that disease-producing microbes may be caused to lose their virulence — their power to poison and kill - by cultivating them artificially under conditions unfavorable to the microbe. From the "disarmed" microbes, vaccines may be made that will prevent the development of the same disease when animals or human beings are exposed to them in the usual manner. That principle is one of the rocks on which preventive medicine rests.

The dramatic story of how Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin hardly needs retelling.

The first harbinger of penicillin was not the wind that blew into Sir Alexander Fleming's window. Scientists before Fleming had observed that some bacteria destroy other bacteria. But none had seen any special significance in this fact.

When Fleming, however, saw that something in the wind had contaminated plate cultures of staphylococci on his laboratory bench, his scientific curiosity was aroused. He looked at them closely and perceived a pale blue mold fringing the outer edge. The mold had killed the staphylococci.

Fleming, a hard worker, was not looking for a spectacular new drug, but he was shrewd enough to recognize opportunity when it knocked at his door.

Medicine, to be sure, is heavily laden with such striking accidents that have spelled out life and health to millions. For example, just a few of the others are Jenner's observation of the immunity of milkers, after cowpox, to smallpox (vaccination), or perhaps even the more complex discovery by Richet of induced sensitization (allergy); in therapeutics: Elvehjem's using what he thought of as a "growth promoting" liver extract, ineffective in rats, to revive a dog moribund with black tongue (niacinamide), Dam's observation of hemorrhage in chicks on a restricted diet (vitamin K), and many other examples.

Chemistry also, of course, can provide equally numerous instances of momentous "accidental" milestones. Among the first was the action of a strange Swiss scientist, Phillipus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim-called Paracelsus for short. He happened to drop pieces of iron into what was later to be known as sulphuric acid, thereby liberating free hydrogen. Some historians believe that Henry Cavendish, the father of modern chemistry, based his work on this discovery.

In more modern times we have an unending parade of great accidents: Nobel's dynamite; the first plastic; nitrocellulose, with its myriad of uses; nylon as the father of an ever-increasing number of wonder man-made fibers; Brandenberger's cellophane; and so on.

King Cotton reigned long in the South, his throne resting on the cotton gin invented by a Yankee, Eli Whitney. Cotton plants grow well and abundantly in the rich, black soil of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, but the short fibers were difficult to separate from the seeds to which they clung. Whitney was not the only one who pondered over the solu-

#### Brazil to Brazil

AT the foot of St. Joseph's Bridge in the town of Ouro Preto, Brazil, stands the massive, picturesque Fountain of Legends. Dedicated in 1760, it has since become known throughout Brazil.

An exact replica of the famous fountain now stands in a park in a U. S. city. Made of granite and masonry and weighing 60 tons, it is 27 feet high and 55 feet wide, and is a gift to the people of the United States from Brazil. Appropriately, the name of the U. S. city is Brazil—Brazil, Indiana, that is. It is the largest of several U. S. towns by that name.

The idea for the gift was germinated in 1949 when Eurico Gaspar Dutra, then President of Brazil, visited the United States and met Don Bolt, a lecturer from Brazil, Indiana. As a result of their conversation, the South American country began a project which President Eisenhower later described as advancing "a stouter friendship between two great American republics."



The new fountain is the same size as the old: 27 feet high, 55 wide.

A few weeks after the dedication, which featured such notables as the Brazilian Ambassador, the Governor of Indiana, and U. S. Senator Homer Capehart, a Rotarian, the fountain attracted other noted visitors. A group of 26 Brazilian mayors and aldermen touring the country visited Indiana's Brazil. Guests of its Rotary Club, which had done much for the project, they presented their hosts with the flag of their association of municipalities—another token of friendship between the two peoples.



Visiting mayors from Brazil, then all Presidents of their local Rotary Clubs, present a flag to Brazil, Ind., 1955-56 Club President W. D. Wetnight (right).

tion of this mechanical problem, but he made a chance observation that supplied the missing link to the cotton gin. One night he noticed a fox clawing at a chicken in a coop. The fox managed to reach his paw between the narrow slats of the coop, but could drag out only a cloud of feathers, not the chicken. Whitney had it! He constructed a clawlike rake whose prongs reached between the bars of a grid fixed in a hopper filled with cotton bolls. The white, silky threads were torn out and the seeds left behind. The cotton gin was born.

For years, the accepted methods for debristling hogs—scraping, rosin baths, singeing, and hand shaving—were not only troublesome but occasionally damaged the meat. Mulling over this difficulty one morning while shaving, a quickwitted member of the American Meat Institute stared suddenly in the mirror at his lathered face and knew he had the answer. What was good for debristling his face should be just as good for debristling a hog's hide!

The day of the happy chance still is with us, as any research man will be the first to admit. Poe it was who said, "The best place to hide something is at the end of one's nose."

Tomorrow, even more so than today, it will pay you to be on the alert for the unexpected twist of events or circumstances in your life that could mean more to you and to the world than history ever dreamed of.

## Play it



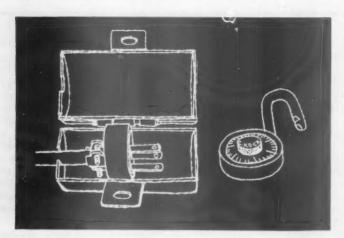
Working an air hammer in close quarters with danger to knuckles? This ring guard around the handles protects the operator's hands from contact with neighboring concrete. The use of the tool is not hampered.

WHEN a Pittsburgh steel worker smashed his fingers a number of months ago, he was laid up for three days. He was just one of the workers who contributed to a total of 240 million man-days of accident waste in the United States during 1956.

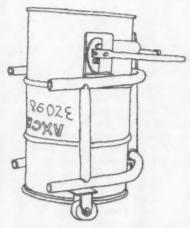
That steel worker was just one entry on a U. S. casualty list greater in one year than his country's five-year casualty list in World War II. In 1956, U. S. accidents in factories and farms caused over 2 million deaths and injuries, compared with 1,070,524 casualties suffered in warting

Substantial figures. Even shocking, the more so when you consider that most of these numerals represent preventable accidents. Why doesn't somebody do something about it? Somebody is: the National Safety Council and its coöperating organizations and companies. Due to their joint efforts there has been a 47 percent decline in industrial death rates per 100,000 workers since comparable recording began in 1933. The peak rate of 43 deaths per 100,000 workers occurred in 1937, and 1956 brought the record low of 23.

The continuing safety campaign includes education, exchange of information, and the like. One of the most effective means is the



With this device to enclose the end of an extension cord or power-line feed, the operator cannot plug into his source to energize the circuit during maintenance or repair work. The two halves of a tin can plus some solder and a lock make a foolproof gadget which may prevent serious loss in a plant, to say nothing of protecting key personnel.



Handling drums of scrap metal poses a problem anywhere; use of fork lifts is dangerous because of drum unbalances. This dolly has been tailored specifically for its job, with cam activation for lifting.

## SAIFE!

development of safety devices, such as those shown on these pages, developed by the duPont Corporation for application to specific, hazardous situations. Your air drill must be used in close quarters? Put a hand guard around it to prevent your hands from being rubbed against concrete walls. Must you pour searing acids? Make a carrier for the containers.

All these ideas, the result of man's creative intelligence applied to dangerous jobs, have been brought together by the Safety Ccuncil in a booklet titled Safety Devices and Ideas. There is, for example, a band-saw blade guard to prevent the operator from cutting off his fingers, a steam-heated knife for cutting solid resin blocks without danger to hands or of fire, a chuck key holder which prevents operation of equipment if the key is not removed, and similar items, most of which were devised right in the shop on the job.

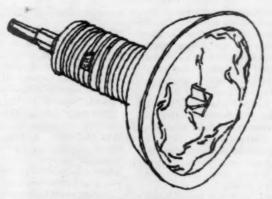
In these cases, safety is more than a word—it's an active tracking down of hazardous conditions and the development of usually simple gadgets to protect against such conditions, conditions which cost heavily in terms of lost production, higher prices, and, most expensively, in lives which have not yet made their full contributions to society.



Pushing hand trucks through congested areas is always a hazard to the hands of the operator—danger of barked knuckles and possibly infections. Hand guards, much like the guards on the hilt of a fencing foil, were fabricated from sheet steel and welded onto the handles.



Ever try pouring liquids from a bottle? Then think of the hazard involved in pouring searing acids while wearing rubber gloves. Someone did, and this stainless-steel device resulted. It permits accurate control of the angle of pour.



That common tool the "plumber's friend" comes in handy as a guard around a star drill. By shielding the point of the drill while going through stone or concrete, it eliminates chip hazards. Being watertight, it will seal the dust.

Some while back I was visiting with an elderly woman whose forebears had been early settlers in the U. S. wilderness. I was carrying on some research about Johnny Appleseed—as I had been doing for five years—and I mentioned this fact to her. She told me this story:

"When I was a small child, my aged grandmother told me this incident from her own early childhood in Ohio.

"My grandmother's father left their cabin before daylight one morning to carry a bag of corn to the mill, 25 miles distant. It rained for three days hand running, until the trails were quagmires and the streams raging torrents.

"Seven days later my grandmother and her sister Sally and her mother ran out of food. They were terrified; they were sure my grandmother's father had perished, and that they would starve before any help reached them.

"Just when things had reached their blackest, Johnny Appleseed stopped at their cabin to see how they were getting on. He was barefoot and his clothes, as usual, were dishevelled and frayed. He carried a bundle on his back and a few apple seedlings under his arm.

"My grandmother's mother poured out her tale of woe. Johnny's smile never left his face, and when she had finished he grinned. 'I saw it all with my own two eyes,' said my grandmother. 'Believe it or not, he grinned.'

"And after quieting my grandmother's mother, Johnny asked if there was a long rifle in the cabin. He told her to load it and prime it, and to take her station at the corner of the cabin.

"Johnny himself was a vegetarian, and never killed any of God's creatures with his own hand. Here, however, was a distressing emergency.

"My grandmother's mother did as she was bid. When she had taken her stand at the corner of the cabin, Johnny puckered his lips and made a strange bleating noise the Indians had taught him. At the third call a large sleek deer stepped cautiously out into the open, and stopped broadside, its ears cocked. My grandmother's desperate frontier mother brought the fine animal down with a single shot.

"When the smoke and excitement had cleared, Johnny was nowhere to be seen. Like a good fairy, he had disappeared in the forest.

"Two days later my grandmother's father returned with his bag of meal. He found that some mysterious stranger had planted three apple seedlings in his back yard. . . .

"My grandmother brushed a tear with the corner of her gingham apron. A sweet smile of memory softened her



Tramping through the wilderness of early America, he blazed a trail of selfless service.

By JAMES CLOYD BOWMAN Author and Novelist; Rotarian, St. Petersburg, Fla.

cobwebby face, a smile I shall never forget. She turned to me with her kindly eyes and said, 'Janie, dear, I know this is a true story. I was there and saw it all happen. It will pay you, Janie, always to remember Johnny Appleseed.'"

This story, told by Mrs. Brown, is essentially the same as others told me over and over. And all of them lead me to the opinion that in his selfless habits of service, Johnny Appleseed—whose real name was John Chapman—was a primitive Rotarian.

Johnny could have qualified for either of two classifications had Rotary existed in his day. He was an experienced orchardist, with a knowledge of practically everything known about apples. He was also an expert salesman.

Early in his life he began to school himself for living in the wilderness. Tradition has it that he began in early childhood to make frequent excursions from his Massachusetts home into the woods and along the river. Sometimes he spent two or three nights roughing it out-of-doors alone. His father thought Johnny was possessed of a wandering mind and itching heels, and predicted he would come to no good end. Years later his sister Persis told how Johnny was always borrowing books, and how he loved to read.

George Washington was President of the United States when the 18-year-old Johnny set out for the West. He chose the rugged trail over the Alleghenies to the headquarters of the Susquehanna. He settled for a time at Fort Pitt, living alone on Grant's Hill—now a part of Pittsburgh.

Here he cared for the apple orchard of General O'Hara, commandant at the Fort. He also paid frequent visits to Judge Young, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, a gentleman farmer and lawyer. Judge Young's hobby was his apple orchard, and he loaned Johnny books about apple trees. The Judge believed the theory that the way to improve apples was to plant many seeds. Since apple seeds do not breed true to type, he believed the chances were good that one seed in a million might produce an improyed new variety, suited to the particular soil and climate where it had grown.

No one knows how many of our present standard varieties are the result of Johnny's lavish planting. Some writers believe that practically all, from June apples and Early Harvest to Winter Greenings, can be credited to Johnny. We do know this: early in Johnny's career—in 1804—he planted seeds on the farm of Thomas Grimes, north of the present site of Wellsburg, West Virginia, and that from this planting came the parent tree of the notable apple the Grimes Golden.

Johnny travelled constantly—nearly always on foot and usually barefoot—through mud and briars and over flinty rock. In Winter he visited the cider presses in Pennsylvania, collecting the choicest seeds from the piles of pomace. In early Spring he carried his seeds in a dugout canoe or on his back. He continued year after year until he had established a chain of nurseries throughout Ohio and western Indiana. During the Summer and Autumn he cultivated, pruned, and sold his growing seedlings.

He planted these nurseries so that the young seedlings would be ready to replant as soon as the young settlers arrived; and he used his Yankee insight to foresee just where villages were most likely to be laid out. Had Johnny been selfish in his motives, he could easily have accumulated a fabulous fortune in lands that dominated many of the richest natural resources. And careless as he was in allowing his lands to be sold for taxes as soon as he had disposed of his seedlings, he left an estate that took the administrator 12 years to settle among his legal heirs.

Society, however, was Johnny's favored heir. When he entered the wilderness, the country was a howling no man's land. By the time he had finished his work, 100,000 square miles were perfumed each Spring with apple blossoms, and practically every settler had his store of apples.

Rotarians, especially, should be interested to learn what made Johnny so zealous and persistent. The wilderness—when Johnny entered it—was long-rifle and tomahawk country. He entered it with the single purpose to use his vocation for service to the needy early settlers. In company with Rotarians, he understood that a man's big opportunity for helping society could be made through his business or profession.

On his back he bore his great bag of apple seeds. He had no time to hesitate or practice caution. Once, as he followed the Old Mingo Trace from what is now Marietta, Ohio, he was stalked by three Indian scouts. They watched him covertly as he whistled and chattered to the birds and squirrels. The Indians saw that he was unarmed. At first they thought him crazy.

When the Indians finally showed themselves, Johnny welcomed them with open arms, and in their own language. Soon they found themselves seated before him like children, hearing him tell why he—a man of peace—had entered their ancient hunting grounds. He gave each scout a few of his precious seeds to take back to the tribal leader. After that, Johnny was considered a great Medicine Man.

So Johnny pursued his service ideal, stopping in frontier cabins to help those in distress, sleeping under trees in Summer and on the puncheon floor of a cabin in Winter, resting his head on a stick of firewood. In the evening he would read his Bible, which fell open to the Beatitudes. And next morning his hosts awakened to find Johnny had gone—leaving behind some trinket for the children or some medicinal herb. And an apple seedling.

Throughout 40 years in the wilderness, Johnny practiced this one object. He sold, bartered, gave credit, and—when necessary—exchanged his apple seedlings for the merest trifle so that those in need might keep face. However, from his 50 different orchards, he covered 100,000 square miles of territory, and disposed of about a million seedlings. These at "fip penny bit," about 6½ cents apiece, amounted to

\$65,000. Judged by frontier standards, this was, indeed, Big Business.

Today many monuments have been erected to the memory of Johnny—in Ashland County, Ohio; in Springfield, Massachusetts; in many other places. Among his many citations, Johnny has been declared patron saint of American horticulture; of orchards; of various State departments of conservation, beautification, and reforestation; and of the park system of Ohio.

Some months ago it was my good fortune to spend a day with Robert C. Harris, the secretary of the Permanent Johnny Applesed Memorial Association. As we strolled through the park dedicated to Johnny's memory in Fort Wayne, Indiana, we saw the orchards grafted from trees Johnny himself had planted. We looked at the clean and simple lines of the Johnny Appleseed Bridge.

"Johnny's leaves are still young." said Mr. Harris, "and very green."

Finally we walked to the crest of the dominating hill and stopped beside John Chapman's grave. The stone, placed there by the Optimist Club of Fort Wayne, bears the outline of an apple and an open Bible, and these words:

## JOHNNY APPLESEED JOHN CHAPMAN HE LIVED FOR OTHERS

I was reminded of Vachel Lindsay's poem, which closes:

In the four-poster bed Johnny Appleseed built,

Autumn rains were the curtains, Autumn leaves the quilt.

He laid him down sweetly, and slept through the night,

Like a stone washed white, There by the doors of old Fort Wayne.

#### CHANGE

You say my life is routine And sameness without change, But I find each season's turning Exciting, new, and strange.

When the wash of April greenness Across the meadow flows, I plant a small seed's promise In long straight garden rows.

And when a brown thrush singing Heralds a Summer morn, I gather the young bean pennants And ears of pearly corn. When ripened nuts are falling And Autumn gilds the land, I garner the clover honey To serve in a crystal stand.

And when the fruits of Summer Are stored in cellar and barn, I read or I knit a mitten From a ball of crimson yarn.

You are bored with my quiet evenings My well and my pasture bars, But you could not trade me your city For a dozen friendly stars.

-ALMA ROBISON HIGBEE



On the top floor of building at left in this photo is the Zurich Office of Rotary's Secretariat. The address is Marktgasse 12, and from it some 1,300 Rotary Clubs in 35 Districts are served. It overlooks the Limmat River and the towered St. Peter's Church shown above.





Head of the Zurich Office is RI Assistant Secretary Walter Panzar, who joined the staff of Rotary International in 1931. He served in its Central Office in the United States until 1947, when he was assigned to the Zurich Office. He directs a staff of 13.

JUST off the right bank of the Limmat River in Zurich, Switzerland, is the Marktgasse, a center of fine food shops. There you can buy the best of cheeses, seafood, bakery goods, and other edibles for which Switzerland is famous. There, too, on the fourth floor at Marktgasse 12, you will find the Zurich Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International. More briefly, it's the Zurich Office; still more briefly, it's the "ZO."

There has been a European branch of the Secretariat in Zurich since 1925. Its purpose: to serve Rotary Clubs and District. Governors in the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region. In this area there are now more than 1,300 Rotary Clubs in 35 Districts, plus some 50 other non-Districted

#### You have a Rotary headqua



In the reception room where all visitors register, Albert Ernst, Host Club Executive Committee Chairman for the Lucerne Convention, "signs in" beneath Paul Harris' portrait.



Besides office supplies, these shelves hold helpful program papers and pamphlets in English, French, German, Swedish, and Italian. They go to Clubs requesting program help.

Clubs. Rotary in this region has been growing at the rate of over 100 Clubs a year for several years.

How does this "service station" for Clubs in 31 nations operate? Above all, it operates multilingually, with departments for handling correspondence in French, German, Italian, Swedish, and English. It also publishes a bulletin in these languages for District Governors and Club Presidents and Secretaries, and it translates Rotary literature into French, German, Italian, and Swedish for distribution to Clubs requesting such material.

Its fiscal operations are also varied, involving the maintenance of bank accounts in 18 countries. These receive the funds of Rotary International within this area, and are drawn upon for the ex-

penses of Governors and other international officers, for disbursements to Rotary Foundation Fellows studying in Europe, for the production of literature and the presentation of Conventions, and for the wide range of other elements in the program of Rotary International which it backs with its moneys.

The staff of the "ZO" numbers 14, and all are able to carry on their work in three or more languages. Though their days are busy ones, they welcome visits by Rotarians and their families. So, if you are going to Rotary's 1957 Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland in May and Zurich is on your itinerary, stop at Marktgasse 12. It's no more than a ten-minute walk from the rail-road station.

#### s in Europe ready to serve you when you are there.



'his is the Fiscal Department of the ZO''—center of financial matters of Roary International in the region served by his office. Books are kept in Swiss francs.



In the billing section of the Fiscal Department, this bookkeeping machine is used for recording all accounts receivable. Modern equipment aids efficiency.



n charge of personnel and extension oork is Esther Achard, chief assistant to Valter Panzar. She has been a member of the Zurich Office staff for 31 years.



The office has departments for handling correspondence in five languages: German, French, Italian, Swedish, and English. These employees serve French Clubs.

## The Latest on Lucerne

R OTARY'S 1957 Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland is no further away than a flip of a calendar page. Still, there's time to make arrangements to attend and here is information that will help you in doing so:

Your transportation: If you live in North America, write to the North American Transportation Committee, 649 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York. If you live in other parts of the world, consult your own travel agent.



Your hotel accommodations: Your Club Secretary has forms for requesting accommodations. These are to be sent to the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. A tip: complete your travel arrangements, then request hotel space.



Your clothing: Take garments for mild, pleasant weather, because that is what you'll find in Lucerne in May. You might also find some Spring rain—and that means a raincoat. No formal dress will be required for any official Convention event.



Registration: Each person (16 years of age or over) pays a fee of \$10 in U. S. currency or the equivalent in Swiss francs. This entitles the registrant to a badge of admittance to all official Convention features.



Your credentials: If you are going as a Club delegate or proxy, take your credentials signed by your Club President and Secretary. Your Club Secretary has the forms.



Your Convention program: Five memorable days of addresses by outstanding speakers (see page 3), hospitality events, and entertainment features. All these will be described next month in an article by Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, Chairman of the 1957 Convention Committee.



Your next move: Contact the North American Transportation Committee, or your local travel agent, about transportation to this Swiss city facing the Lake of Lucerne.

# Speaking of BOOKS

How to see Europe, and especially Switzerland even if you don't have a ticket.

#### By JOHN T. FREDERICK

ITH the approaching Convention of Rotary International as one point of reference, our shelf this month holds books for travellers and about travel, in Europe and especially in Switzerland. These books fall into three groups. First there are the guidebooks pure and simple-tools for tourists, offering information of many kinds helpful in planning travel and in the travelling itself. In a second group are the books which, though offering much of this same information, are written from a more personal point of view. Finally there are the books which are rewarding for the armchair traveller as well as the traveller in actuality-books of personal experience and impression in travel so well written and so interesting in themselves as to justify recommending them to all readers.

Let's look first at the guidebooks proper. Among the new volumes of this kind which will be useful in all parts of Europe, I like especially Aboard and Abroad, by Harvey S. Olson. It begins with what seem eminently sensible and practical suggestions on plans and preparations-on clothes, luggage, funds, itineraries. There are chapters of general information on the ocean crossing, on dining out in Europe and on European hotels, and on shopping in Europe. Half the book is devoted to this general counsel and information. Following are close-packed but remarkably complete guides to each of the major travel areas in Europe. Another highly usable book of the same general type is Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe, in the 1956-1957 edition. For Switzerland itself, in this first group, I recommend Switzerland 1956, in the Fodor's Modern Guides series. Especially convenient and seemingly very adequate are the McGraw-Hill Pocket Travel Guides, of which volumes on Austria, France, Paris, and West Germany are available.

Offering practically all the information to be found in the guidebooks proper, but marked by a distinct personal quality which makes them readable, are Sydney Clark's All the Best in Europe and All the Best in Switzerland. I like these very much. They interweave history with the present, in describing places to be visited, clearly and entertainingly. Their general sections of advice on conduct, costume, and attitude as well as purely practical matters like transportation and currency seem to me eminently sensible. Their friendly, readable quality is free from artificiality or strain.

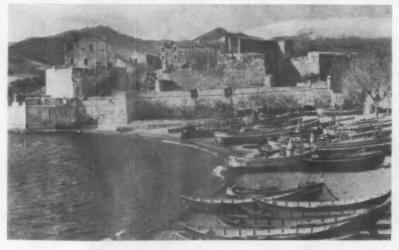
This is not quite true, for me, of Horace Sutton's Footloose in Switzerland. The author's determined enthusiasm and informality I find at times a bit wearing, and his notions of what is important or interesting don't always coincide with mine. Not all readers would agree, certainly; and in any case the many and excellent photographs compensate for possible shortcomings of the text. Similar "footloose" volumes are available for France and Italy. With these and the Clark books we have crossed the boundary between guidebooks pure and simple and travel books of personal quality. Definitely in this latter group is Swiss Enchantment, a volume in the Windows on the World series, by British Monk Gibbons-a book so substantial in its information and so

consistently well written that though without prospect of seeing the places it describes I have thoroughly enjoyed it.

Similar in its rich record of personal enjoyment and in the restrained enthusiasm and dry humor which mark a British author is the handsome new volume by Jasper More, The Mediterranean, an addition to the Countries of Europe series. It follows the pattern of a circumnavigation of the Mediterranean shore, starting at Gibraltar, proceeding to Venice and Salonika, and returning along Palestine and North Africa. Emphasis in this book is on architecture, aided by many outstanding photographs.

If you find the Switzerland volume of the World in Color series, edited by Doré Ogrizek and J. G. Rufenacht, in your bookstore, you may find it hard to resist. It is essentially a guidebook, and I should think a usable one; but its outstanding feature is its wealth of illustrations, most of them in color, presenting the people, the landscapes, and the art and architecture of Switzerland. There are other equally attractive volumes in this series, on Italy, The Netherlands, and indeed on nearly all the countries of Europe.

Somewhat similar in its initial appeal is the new book by Chiang Yee, The Silent Traveller in Paris, for here too are many delightful illustrations both in color and in black and white, all the work of the author. This book has an added quality, however, which makes me wish to single it out for special recommendation. It is a piece of excellent writing, so sensitive in its response to the atmosphere of Paris, so warm in sympathy and in humor and so varied in tone, that reading it is a delight. Here is emphatically a book rewarding for the many of us who travel only in our imaginations. Here too is a book which I believe will enrich and give meaning to



Fishing boats lie in readiness at Collioure, France, a stopping point in a grand tour of the Mediterranean coast conducted by Jasper More in The Mediterranean.



Lakes surrounded by Alpine peaks in the Lombardy region of Italy are described in Aboard and Abroad, "remarkably complete guide" to major travel areas of Europe.

the experience of anyone who visits
Paris after reading it.

In Panorama of Austria, by James Reynolds, we have again illustrations by the author—all in bold black and white and many of them admirable. Large parts of this book are devoted to Switzerland, chiefly those portions adjacent to Austria. Appetizing samples of what the traveller may see in Switzerland are provided in Reynolds' pleasingly reported observations.

Near Vaduz I saw in the dying evening light, silhouetted against the sky, three teams of rust-brown oxen plowing with wooden shares—surely the simplest and one of the most important implements ever fashioned by man. As I stood watching, an eagle, soaring on its evening quest for food, stooped to attack a plowman's whiplash as it would a snake.

Reynolds describes brilliantly the magnificent suits of armor to be seen at Vaduz, and with equal vividness the "flickering lights which are reflected in the amber eyes of scores of wild cats," guarding "the vast winding subterranean caves where the cheeses are stacked on wooden racks to age properly" at the village of Gruyère.

One of the most attractive books of all I have examined in this survey is one primarily for children of 10 or 12-My Village in Austria, by Sonia and Tim Gidal. Written pleasantly in the first person, it presents with the aid of some truly beautiful photographs an Austrian boy's description of his home village and the life there, for children in other parts of the world. The text is readable for adults, and the photographs are completely delightful. If your European itinerary includes Austria, I seriously suggest that you get this book even if you have no 10- or 12-year-olds to share it with. If you have, I suggest that you get it whether you are going to Europe

or not. Initiating a new "my village" series, it seems to me a real contribution to international understanding.

There remain on our shelf three books of the third group I suggested at the outset: works not at all intended as guidebooks, though they will help prospective travellers to approach what they are to see with appreciation and understanding; books of such quality and character as to make them permanently rewarding to the stay-at-home traveller. One is *The Path to Rome*, by Hilaire Beloc. Many years ago Belloc journeyed on foot from Toul in France across Switzerland to Rome. His highly personal narrative of the journey has been recently

ways find things twenty-fold as great as I supposed they would be, and far more curious; the whole covered by a strange light of adventure.

It was so for young Henry James, whose A Little Tour in France has also been recently-and handsomelyreprinted. Don't be withheld from the lively pleasure this book offers by any notion of James as a dry or difficult writer. This is the young James, sensitive, observant, witty, and his adventures in the French Provinces, even of 75 years ago, are very good reading indeed. Excellent photographs, of what James saw and may be seen today, add substantially to the reader's pleasure. Good reading also is the first impressions of Europe of another of the finest of American writers, Willa Cather. Resurrected-again deservedly-from the files of the Nebraska State Journal. where they first appeared more than 50 years ago, and agreeably edited by George N. Kates, in a volume called Willa Cather in Europe, these letters at once illuminate the development of Willa Cather as a person and as a writer, and make up-through their vividness, their candor, their perceptiveness-a book of value in its own right.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
Aboard and Abroad, Harvey S. Olson
(Lippincott, \$4.95).—Fielding's Travel Guide
to Europe (Sloane, \$4.95).—Switzerland
1956, Fodor's Modern Guides (McKay,
\$3.50).—McGraw-Hill Pocket Guides (Mc
Graw-Hill, Austria, France, West Germany,
\$2.95 each; Paris, \$3.75).—All the Best in
Europe, Sydney Clark (Dodd, Mead, \$4.95).
—All the Best in Switzerland, Sydney Clark



This hay-gathering scene is one of the intimate glimpses of life on an Austrian farm seen through the eyes of Sonia and Tim Gidal in My Village in Austria.

and deservedly reprinted. It's a rare reading experience, in some ways unique. From it I excerpt two sentences which I commend for meditation by all prospective travellers:

... you, when you go to a foreign country, see nothing but what you expect to see. But I am astonished at a thousand accidents, and al(Dodd. Mead. \$4).—Footloose in Switzerland, Horace Sutton (Rinehart, \$4).—Swiss Enchantment, Monk Gibbons (Bendleys).

\$3).—The Mediterranean, Jasper More (Hastings, \$5,75).—Switzerland, Ogrizek and Rufenacht (McGraw-Hill, \$6,75).—The Silent Traveller in Paris, Chiang Yee (Norton, \$5,95).—Panorama of Austria, James Reynolds (Putnam, \$8,50).—My Village in Austria, Sonia and Tim Glai (Pantheon, \$3,50).—The Path to Rome, Hilaire Belloc (Regnery, \$3,75).—A Little Tour in France, Henry James (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, \$4).—Willa Cather in Europe, edited by George N. Kates (Knopf, \$3).

## at Things to Come BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

- Prefabricated Fireplace. Winter is fireplace time and a complete factory fabricated fireplace can be easily installed in a new or existing home by the home owner in a few hours. Through installation of the fireplace and chimney as a single unit, the manufacturer reports a considerable saving in cost. Because of the design of the completely packaged unit, no masonry is required and it may be placed directly against combustible construction.
- Scatter-Rug Anchor. A new spongerubber underlay has been developed which helps prevent small rugs from slipping, sliding, or creeping and now is available to home owners. Although more economical, it offers advantages not possessed by the old style of rug anchor. It is extra durable since it is constructed with a strong fabric insert permanently bonded between layers of resilient foam rubber. Rugs are claimed to last longer because it cushions the rug and prevents dirt from floor reaching underside of the rug.
  - Potato 'Nuts.' Food technologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report their recent development of a new type of snack. Quarter-inch cubes of fresh potatoes are deep-fried in either cottonseed oil or hydrogenated vegetable shortening at 320 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes. Complete details for home and commercial production are available in a Government bulletin.
- Mushrooms from Wood. Mushrooms grown on the waste sawdust of oak, pine, gum, and magnolia trees soon may be available the year around to American gourmets. Adaptation of an ancient Japanese practice of growing mushrooms on waste wood products was described at the American Chemical Society meeting in Dallas, Texas, by Dr. S. S. Block, of the University of Florida. A ton of ordinary sawdust is used, with oatmeal mixed in, and in two weeks 500 pounds of fresh mushrooms are grown at ordinary room temperature, whereas present commercial growth is seasonal, being restricted to cooler regions. It is another possible future use for the more than 75 million tons of sawdust now annually considered as waste.
- Protective Antioxidants. Chemists have turned up several natural and synthetic materials which protect vitamins A and E and minimize rancidity in foods caused by oxidation. These virtually odorless and tasteless antioxidants now are used to improve the shelf life of lard, pastries, crackers, potato chips,

- nuts, peanut butter, and many other food products, as well as animal and poultry feeds. Two million pounds of a single leading antioxidant went into chicken feeds last year and even greater use is predicted for the future. Other types of antioxidants are used in rubber, petroleum products, and plastics.
- Safety Containers. New nonshattering pressurized containers made of nylonin plastic form-soon will be appearing on counters across the U.S.A. These push-button aerosol bottles, in a wide range of styles and colors, designed for rugged use, are so tough they bounce when dropped. Another new concept in safety is to coat externally glass aerosol bottles with vinyl plastisols. In a dramatic test, such a bottle was dropped three floors, hit concrete, bounced but did not break. Perhaps you have seen on television the dramatic abuse of a portable radio which had been coated with the same plastic.
- Folding Travel Case. A new travel case for men features a wide-mouthed spring closure for safekeeping of shaving gear and men's toiletries, and a water-resistant plastic film lining to protect clothes. The colorful case is ten inches square and one whole side snaps open by pulling apart two loop tabs. Hinged metal springs hold it wide open to make it easy to get things out or put them back in a hurry. A brass ring through one of the loop tabs hangs the case, open or shut, on any convenient

peg or hook in the bathroom of boat, airplane, or train. When the spring closure is snapped shut, it traps the contents in and the case folds in half for easier carrying or packing in a suitcase.

Portable Fire Maker. A small forcedair device, operated by a six-volt lantern battery, can be clamped to the side of a barbecue grill or set in front of a fireplace to accelerate combustion. The air blast may be directed at any desired angle by means of the adjustable fan unit.

#### PEEP-ettes

-A new double-duty kitchen measuring cup made of breakproof plastic permits homemaker to measure dry ingredients in one end and wet in the other.

-An invisible ink ball pen with kit permits children to write "secret" messages that appear instantly with a sweep of a sponge soaked with a solution made from a powder.

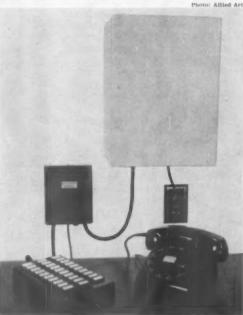
-Use of the corrosion-resistant metal, titanium, which is a little more than half the weight of steel and roughly equal to it in strength, is forecast in lightweight passenger trains, trailertruck frames, ship plates, automobile trim, food kettles, and many items such as baffles, nozzles, and valves subjected to corrosive chemicals.

-Sequoia sempervirens, the redwood of commerce, which is relatively high in strength with unique resistance properties to chemicals, decay, and attack by insects, possesses a high fireresistance characteristic because it contains no resins or volatile oils.

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

oto: Allied Arts

Precious time in looking up and dialing up to 30 different and diating up to 30 different telephone numbers is saved by push-button automatic dialing of frequently called (or emergency) numbers, thus eliminating the chance of dialing errors. Manual dialing may be used inde-pendently of the automatic.



## An Apple for Teacher

How some Illinois Rotarians let their city's teachers know that it's all worth while.

VERYONE needs a pat on the back once in a while, a gesture that says, "Thanks for the fine job you are doing." In Aurora, Illinois, a city of some 60,000 people in the heart of the Fox River Valley, a back pat is given-annually and collectively-to the city's schoolteachers at a "recognition dinner," with the Rotary Club of Aurora as the spon-sor. "Our purpose," says Fred S. Wells, Club President, "is simply to express the appreciation of this community for the dedicated service of our most influential citizens-our teachers."

At its recent dinner, the Rotary Club honored teachers with 25 years or more of service, those in their first year, members of the Board of Education, and school administrators. In all, the guests of honor numbered some 200, with Rotarians, their wives, and other civic leaders adding another 300 to those present. In an atmosphere of natural friendliness, hosts and guests learned to know one another better as they chatted during dinner, and later enjoyed the fine performances of a girls' drum-



Proudly holding her apple and reading the words of the song, An Apple for the Teacher, Helena Sauer, an Aurora, Ill., high-school teacher, reflects the pleasure of all those honored at the Rotary "Recognition Dinner."



and-bugle corps and a high-school choir.

Do the teachers in your community know they are appreciated? In this centennial year of the National Education Association, many Rotary Clubs of the U.S.A. will be spotlighting the importance of education by honoring the teachers of their communities. your Club be one of them? If it is, you can be sure that your town's teachers will appreciate being so honored. Aurora's teachers do, and the Rotary Club there has scores of letters that say so.



A veteran and a newcomer: Professor K. D. Waldo, of Aurora College, chats with new teacher Judy Downey.



Paying tribute to the teachers is Dr. G. F. Richardson, Paying tribute to the teachers is Dr. G. F. Richardson, Chairman of the Aurora Club's Recognition Committee. Dr. David Henry (at speaker's right), president of the University of Illinois, said in his address, "To be a teacher is to accept a way of life honored and rewarding to human values." ... The banquet hall (right) soon to be filled with guests and the roll of drums from girls such as this miss (left).



## Rotary REPORTER

#### News and photos from Rotary's 9,307 Clubs

Service-from Quilts to Coolers

Rotary Clubs in many lands are finding that short-term

projects are ideal means of harnessing the energies of members who like to get things done. In LYALLPUR, PAKI-STAN, for example, the Rotary Club (1) gave 500 quilts to needy townspeople, (2) sponsored an adult school for office orderlies, (3) purchased laboratory



Two "junior ambassadors" from Nor-Two "junior ambassadors" from Nor-way exchange tips with a fellow diplo-mat at a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Washington, D. C. They are Knut Vinnes and Tone Lundberg, two of a group of 30 children from 16 different lands on a goodwill tour of the U.S.A. sponsored by an air line and Walt Dis-ney interests. With them is Frederik Wolfsberg, of the Norwegian Embassy.

equipment for a local hospital, and (4) gave 25 beds to an orphanage, among other things! . . . In Berea, Ohio, the Rotary Club gave a giant American flag to the citizens of the town, together with a pole from which to hang it.

The Rotary Club of Springdale, ARK ... contributed \$1,200 to provide picnic and spectators' chairs, tables, and umbrellas for the city's new park. . . . Members of the Rotary Club of VESTMANNAEYJUM, ICELAND, purchased an automobile for a young man too lame to walk. . . . In KISHON, ISRAEL, the local Rotary Club is setting up a youth orchestra with instruments donated by Club members. . The Rotary Club of Borensberg, SWEDEN, helped a refugee family from East Germany by finding it a good home and a job for the father. . . GIZA, EGYPT, the Club sent 50 children

to camp. . . . BAGHDAD, IRAQ, Rotarians

donated three air coolers to the Islamic

orphanage for boys.

Adopted Village When the Rotary Club of Poona, In-Goes to School DIA, "adopted" the near-by village of Lonikand in 1953 as a community project, few thought its aid would extend beyond medical care for needy villagers. But soon the project was expanded to include road repairs and organizing Boy Scout troops, adult-education classes, and women's groups. In 1955, with Government aid, Poona Rotarians completed a new village school, and have now started work on an annex that includes a library and dispensary!

Perhaps because They Give the they remember so Great Outdoors well their boyhood days, Rotarians have helped thousands of youngsters to their first taste of outdoor life. A recent example of this active interest was a gift of \$8,000 to the local Boy Scout Council by the Rotary Club of STAMFORD, CONN. The money, raised by a Club-sponsored concert of the Yale Glee Club and the staging of an amateur theatrical, enabled the Council to sell its old camp site and establish a new camp on a larger 116-

acre tract near Bedford, N. Y. Rotarians of CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, have cheerfully aided a near-by YMCA Summer camp for boys for nearly 40 years. Their most recent gift was a sturdy canoe. In 1954 they helped the camp find a new site near CENTRAL CITY, Iowa. The long record of support goes back to the day the camp initially opened, when a cabin built by the Rotary Club housed some of the first excited campers.

Story behind the Story

In the February issue was shown the impressive Club ban-

ner which FARIBAULT, MINN., Rotarians sent across the Atlantic to the newly formed Rotary Club of WURZBURG, GERMANY (see Getting Acquainted . . Global Style!). Here is the background of the story, which goes back to the days after World War II, when bombshattered Wurzburg lay in ruins. Commandant of the military post there was the late General L. C. Beebe, a Fari-BAULT Rotarian who informed his home town of the German city's plight. FARI-BAULT responded by "adopting" WURZ-BURG and sending five tons of clothing



Seagoing Texans take a look at the Port of Houston harbor, which this 47-man Committee of the Rotary Club of Houston is helping promote (see item).

"Holding a shipment" of medical nail brushes sent to the General Hospital of Sholapur, India, are Richard F. Cunningham and President Harold Colvin, of the Rotary Club of Port Chester, N. Y. The Club forwarded its gift to Dr. V. D. Kupekar, Sholapur Rotarian.



Dr. Ba U, President of the Union of Burma, addresses his fellow members of the Rotary Club of Rangoon as they meet in the Throne Room of the official residence.





There'll be dancing in the streets of Boston, Mass., this Summer as last, when Boys' and Girls' Clubs team up for "Summer camp" activities at home, Last year Boston Rotarians gave \$4,000 to sponsor 500 boys and girls in South Boston and Roxbury, even provided Rotarian and Mrs. Leslie Rawding as "Western round-up" dancing partners.

and supplies. The cordial relations between the two communities have continued to this day, marked by visits of Americans to Wurzburg and Germans to FARIBAULT. Within a few weeks Past District Governor Robert M. Reed, of FARIBAULT, will be attending Rotary's Convention in Lucerne, Switzerland. A "must" on his list of places to visit in Europe will be the new Rotary Club of the "adopted" city of WURZBURG.

**Avast There** -Podner

When you think of Texas, you likely think of cowboys or

oil, but there is a 47-man Committee of the Rotary Club of Houston, Tex., intent on reminding you of a third fact. Its State also boasts the fourth-largest port in the U.S.A .- that of Houston, gateway to and from world markets for the U. S. Southwest. The Committee keeps business associates and the 625 members of the Club fully informed on the opportunities and activities of the Port (see photo, page 38).

**Talented Teens** Tackle Test

More than 500 highschool students, teachers, and Rotar-

ians from Michigan and southwestern Ontario gathered recently in AUBURN HEIGHTS, MICH., for a giant Four-Way Test rally sponsored by Rotary Clubs of District 222. There they watched teen-agers stage a skit and a panel discussion, listened to the author of The Test, Herbert J. Taylor, Past President of Rotary International.

In KINGSGROVE, AUSTRALIA, two debating teams of senior high-school students waged a hot battle before the members of the Rotary Club on the applicability of The Four-Way Test to international diplomacy. . . . Meanwhile, members of the Rotary Club of Forest Hills, PA., were still receiving compliments on The Four-Way Test speech contest which it staged at the Junior High School. The competition drew 39 entrants, with \$100 bonds going to the prize-winning boy and girl.

**Host Time** in the Old Town

Rotarians are continuing to find that international students make wonderful guests. The Rotary Club of ABILENE, TEX., recently entertained 39 college students from 13 different countries . . . . Eleven young people from other lands studying at King of Prussia Now in Rotary

IT'S a fact. One of the newest members of Rotary International is the King of Prussia-or, to be more explicit, the Rotary Club of King of Prussia, Pa. The com-munity is located at the entrance Valley Forge Park in the southeastern corner of the State. Historical archives disclose that the community took its name from the King of Prussia Inn there, which its owner in 1750 had named for Frederick I, a Prussian King he admired.

NORTHFIELD'S two colleges, Carleton and St. Olaf, were recent guests of the NORTHFIELD, MINN., Rotary Club. . . . In the neighboring towns of Frackville and Pine Grove, Pa., the Rotary Clubs and their members played prominent parts in hosting students of other lands from the University of Pennsylvania and Penn State University, in showing them their towns and lodging and dining them in their homes during a recent three-day period.

The Rotary Club of Atchison, Kans., invited students from other lands who are enrolled in St. Benedict's College to its Club meetings. The project was termed a "great success" and plans are being made for continuing it.

A surprise program Shooting Was at a meeting of the Good for Them Rotary Club of Ar-CADIA, FLA., ended in the shooting of three-fourths of the members. But it was a good idea, the volunteer targets



ans led a community effort to carve out the 160-acre camp site. At left, they help erect a pump house, one of many projects which included the laying of 5,000 feet of pipe, and which were made possible by \$7,834 in donated labor and materials, plus a \$2,000 grant.

## Rotary REPORTER in Pictures

THE range of activities displayed on these pages points up an important truth: where Rotarians and spirit are, service to others can be as unique as the ingenuity of the benefactor. It can be as varied as the membership of the Rotary Club itself, for a way member is good for at least one idea.

for every member is good for at least one idea.

If your own supply of project ideas happens to be low at the moment, you have come to the right place; you're invited to stop and fill up. For further news and pictures of Rotary around the world just the news and pictures.

around the world, just turn the next page.



Collins. It's no wonder the cabins, which accommodate 50, have been named "Rotary Village." Above, "Y" board member Truman Collins, Club President Warren W. Braley affix plaque.



A sewing machine that went down wi the Atlantic liner Andrea Doria is i placed for an immigrant family by t Rotary Club of Port Townsend, Was



Nineteen different navies are represented in this photo, as officers from 23 countries, students at the Naval War College, are hosted by the Rotarians of Middletown, R. I.



Thomas Edison's gramophone plays students of four nations at the late ventor's Fort Myers, Fla., Winter la oratory. They were the guests for to weeks of the Rotary Clubs of Fe Myers, Naples, and Fort Myers Beau



Soon these "float decorations" will test skills developed in the "Learn to Swim" campaign of the Rotary Club of Dauphin, Man., Canada; 478 enrolled last year. Water Safety Program Chairman F. Bumstead is at left, Club President Scott at right.



Tasty prize goes to winner of drawi with which Munising, Mich., Rotaric swell Rotary Foundation Fund. Cate the winner provides cake next we



Live Oak, Fla., fishing contest backed by Rotary Club nets needed publicity for youngsters' lake few knew about,



Souvenirs of Nagoya, Japan, are distributed by Shuhei Morita, President of its Rotary Club, to student guests from six different neighbor countries.



Surprised guest of honor is Mrs. Avis Donovan, youth-center founder praised by Rotary Club of Belding, Mich., at a dinner that also welcomed new teachers and honored senior school custodians.



These "sidewalk superintendents" have a right to be! As members of the Rotary Club of Branson-Hollister, Mo., they helped pay for hospital sidewalk.



The Georgia sun was hot the day Gordon Military College opened for its 104th year, but Barnesville, Ga., Rotarians had arrived with reinforcements of over 2,000 free soft drinks, and the situation was well in hand. Here are some of the welcomers.



A trip through the clouds climaxes the two-week camping vacation of these youngsters at the Lake Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Easter Seal camp. Okanogan-Omak, Wash., Rotarians financed them; aviators Al DeFeyter and Howard Petersen flew them back.



The circle in the background will soon be filled with happy youngsters, for it is a wading pool built at a local health camp by Malden, Mass., Rotarians, some of whom you see here. Ernest Callahan, Everett Kimball, Ralph Walker inspect plaque.

agreed, for the shots consisted of Salk polio vaccine. Dr. J. W. Lawrence, who administered the painless doses, told his fellow members that two more shots would give them almost 100 percent immunity. As county health officer, he hopes to have everyone in the county fully immunized by the end of the summer.

Shortly after the Arcadia "shooting," Rotarians of Lakewood, Wash., bared their arms for Salk shots at a meeting of their new Club. Although they paid the standard fee, all proceeds over the actual cost of the serum went to the March of Dimes.

Another mass pollo inoculation took place at a meeting of the Rotary Club of PARK CITIES (DALLAS), TEX. (see photo). Well publicized, the event was



The First Lady of The Philippines, Mrs. Luz Magsaysay, lays the cornerstone for the new pavilion of the National Mental Hospital. The pavilion was financed by Rotarians of Manila.

part of a community-wide campaign by the Club to inform fellow townspeople of the urgent need for adult inoculations, It's a project PARK CITIES Rotarians earnestly recommend to other Rotary Clubs.

Resuscitator Goes Now part of the equipment of the town ambulance in

SHARON, MASS., is a portable resuscitator and inhalator, a gift of the local Rotary Club (see photo). Recently it was accepted by a member of the Board of Selectmen on behalf of the town at a Club meeting. (In these columns of the February issue [see Getting Acquainted . . . Global Style!] an activity carried on by the Rotary Club of SHARon, Mass., was inadvertently credited to the Rotary Club of Sharon, Pa. Readers will recall that a story was told of friendship between Rotarians of Sharon and members of the Rotary Club of HERZLIA-KFAR SHMARYAHU, ISRAEL. It all began with a transatlantic telephone



A juvenite group takes over the City Hall of Auburn, Ill., as outstanding teenagers are sworn into city-government posts for one-day terms during the local Rotary Club's Youth Week. It is the fifth year the Club has sponsored the Week.

call of greetings from the Rotary Club of Sharon, Mass., to the new Rotary Club of Herzlia-Kfar Shmaryahu on the latter's charter night in 1955. We regret the error.—Eds.)

25th Year for Four More Clubs organized in 1932. Congratulations to them! They are: BATHURST, AUSTRALIA; ONTONAGON, MICH,; BAY SPRINGS, MISS.; PAOLA, KANS.

23 New Clubs in Rotary World Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department Rotary has entered 23 more communities in many parts of the world. The



A shot in time saves not nine but 47 Rotarians from the danger of polio as members of the Park Cities (Dallas), Tex., Rotary Club line up for the first of their three Salk shots (see item).

new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: Deloraine (Launceston), Australia; Plato (Magangué), Colombia; Box Hill (Melbourne), Australia; Jambusar (Broach), India; Crayford, England; March, England; Gaya (Patna), India; Kleve (Krefeld), Germany; Aarhus Sydvestre (Aarhus Søndre), Denmark; Kamppi-Kampen (Helsinki), Finland; Cambuquira (Varginha), Brazil; Ciudad Sahagun (Apan), Mexico; Warminster, England; Aintree and Kirkby, England; Baden bei Wien (Vienna),

Austria; Três Corações (Lavras), Brazil; Tapes (Camaquã), Brazil; Provins (Melun), France; Battle, England; Westbury, England; Milan (Martin), Tenn.; Southwest Lubbock (Lubbock), Tex.; Homer (Litchfield), Mich.

Ever see 5,059 dimes Block of Dimesin a row? As a Club Cash on Line project to raise funds for the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, Rotarians of PRATT, KANS., stretched a tape from one end of a business block to the other and invited passers-by to line the tape with coins. In just two days the tape had been silverplated under the direction of members working in hourly shifts, and the "Block of Dimes" idea had been proved as effective as it was unique. . . . Meanwhile, Rotarians in WATERTOWN, N. Y., joined members of other service clubs in a radio March of Dimes program that raised \$3,519, with \$1,156 of that resulting from Rotarian efforts.

> Life in Sharon, Mass., will be safer, thanks to the portable resuscitator and inhalator given by the Rotary Club for ambulance use (see item).



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## **PERSONALIA**

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

HAPPY SPLASHES. Whenever Koh Misu stops to greet the children frolicking in the new swimming pool in Ohmori, Japan, he quickly becomes the center of a happy circle of shouting, dripping youngsters. And for a very special reason: Rotarian Misu provided the funds for the building of the pool. A member of the Rotary Club of Kawasaki, which is near Ohmori, his home, he recently visited the pool with Club Secretary Makoto Sasabe, who reports: "When they saw us, the children gave us loud



"This is your life—Russell J. Franck," intones famed TV star Ralph Edwards (at left) as Alameda, Calif., Rotarians honor one of their fellows (seated with Mrs. Franck). He has 35 years of perfect attendance in his Rotary Club.

cheers and clung to us in their dripping suits and all our clothes got all wet as if we had fallen into the pool ourselves. But you can imagine our joy and satisfaction from the good deed."

Imagine That! It was a happy day for JOHN P. McNamara when he was elected President of the Rotary Club of Oamaru, New Zealand. But often his thoughts went back to his native England, and the brother he had not seen for 30 years. One day, leafing through Rotary's Official Directory, he came upon the Erdington, England, Rotary Club listing. "Imagine my surprise," he reports, "at finding that my brother ALBERT E. Mc-NAMARA is the current President of the Erdington Rotary Club! We do not correspond frequently and I feel sure that neither of us knew that the other was a Rotarian."

Short Story. The first time that CARROLL VINCENT NEWSOM donned a pair of long trousers was when he took over the instruction of a high-school mathematics class—at the ripe old age of 14! Today, 38 years later, he is the newly named president of New York University. The

long-time educator, a member of the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y., got his start when he was asked to substitute for a high-school teacher who never arrived to take over. Now, as head of the large university, he believes his school typifies the community life, that it is a center for people of all races, cultures, and creeds.

Word to the Wise. You never know what may result from a chance remark, as DAVID FIRTH, of Mishawaka, Ind., will testify. On a visit to the Rotary Club of Hull, England, two Summers ago, he opined that the city could well support a second Rotary Club. Upon his return to England last year, he was hosted by the brand-new Rotary Club of Holderness in Hull, where his comment was credited with striking the spark that led to the formation of the new Club.

Like Father . . . When Thomas R. Forbes became 1956-57 President of the Rotary Club of Brantford, Ont., Canada, history seemed to be repeating itself. Both his father, Stanley C. Forbes, a Past Governor of Rotary International, and his brother, R. Bruce Forbes, have held that office. What's more, together the three Forbes have compiled a total of 47 years' perfect Rotary attendance!

Man the Pumps. A bit of Vocational Service took place in the small Wisconsin town of New London last Summer which its 5,000-plus residents well recall. Robert W. Johnson, a member of the local Rotary Club, and his brother LYMAN own and operate a service station directly across the street from a competitor's. One day the proprietor of the competing station was out of town on business and his wife was to run the station in his absence. Shortly after her husband left, the wife became ill and was taken to the hospital. Being unable to locate the husband, the Johnson brothers, rather than close the station for him, operated it and their own, too, until the proprietor returned.

Stamp Man. In the Rotary Club of Petoskey, Mich., a town at the tip of the Lower Peninsula of that State, is a retired mechanical engineer by the name of Alfred P. Brown, who has spent quite a few of his spare hours this past year in a bit of personal International Service. Rotarian Brown has one of the finest stamp and coin collections in his State. When the Rotary Club of Dublin, Ireland, told of its stamp-collecting project, he took on the job of not only collecting stamps in his area, but also cleaning and sorting them ready for marketing. He also adds



A bust of the late Armando de Arruda Pereira, President of Rotary International in 1940-1941, now dominates a public square in São Caetano do Sul. Brazil. It was placed there by the municipality and the local Rotary Club.

many choice commemorative stamps from his own collection in his shipments.

Trail Marker. A trail he started 37 years ago as Scoutmaster of a troop in his home town was recognized with the award of Scouting's coveted Silver Beaver trophy to J. V. Chandler, of Kingsville, Tex. Dedicated duty as a Boy Scout officer on local, district, and national levels has won for Dr. Chandler, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, the highest award given for volunteer service to the Boy Scouts.

Conservationists All. When the Georgia Conservation League met in Cordelle, Ga., recently, four of the seven major conservation awards presented went to members of the local Rotary Club. All four received other recognition: Perry M. Culpepper was convention chairman and Clyde W. Rea was co-chairman. John H. Mace was elected a director and Gerald R. Hunter was reëlected vice-president.

Rotarian Honors. One of 12 national winners of the National Association of Food Chains' annual Good Citizenship



Three new members recently appointed to the Legislature of Penang, Federation of Malaya, are members of the Penang Rotary Club. They are P. G. S. Nair, Koh Sin Hock, Yeoh Cheang Seng.

Award is J. W. Latcham, of Ottumwa, Iowa. He was cited for his civic activities while a supermarket manager and a member of the Rotary Club of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. . . . D. P. CLIFF, of Dun-

1

Cliff

das, Ont., Canada, has been appointed a member of the Ontario Hydro Commission...

New president of the Cape Chamber of Industries is L. DenBigh SMITH, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Wynberg, Union of South Africa...

CHARLES T. COWNIE. of

Des Moines, Iowa, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, is the recipient of the Des Moines Tribune Community Award for 1956. He is the 13th Des Moines Rotarian so honored. A fellow member of his Club, ROBERT N. CARNEY, received the Des Moines Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Awardalso for outstanding community service. . National vice-president of Theta Chi fraternity is Joseph D. Ross, Jr., of Asheboro, N. C., a Past District Governor of Rotary International. Chairman of the national board of trustees of the fra ternity is Thomas Sears, of Boston, Mass. . . . A portrait of CLARENCE I. CHAT-To now hangs in the Classical High School of Springfield, Mass. Six hundred friends and students were present at the unveiling of the painting, a gift from former students of the recently retired principal. He is his Rotary Club's Vice-President. . . . For his long record of civic achievement and contributions to the cause of brotherhood, WILLIAM L. RINEHART, of Waltham, Mass., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has received the annual Brotherhood

Award of the Waltham Lodge B'nai B'rith. . . A \$2,000 four-year scholarship, gift of William Parks, of Newellton, La., will be awarded next Summer to a graduate of a local high school. . . "Retailer of the Year" in men's clothing in Canada is Alec Rossman, of Port Col-



Rossman

borne, Ont., Canada. Members of a national retail association voted him the honor.

No Rocking Chair. Retirement for some men means a permanent vacation, but for IRA M. SMITH, of Ann Arbor, Mich., registrar emeritus of the University of Michigan, it meant a future of service to his nation's youth. Two booklets he has written are helping thousands of high-school boys and girls all over the U.S.A. prepare for the future. The attractive brochures-To Go or Not to Go to College and Making the Most of College-are being distributed in large quantities by service clubs, colleges, and business firms. In addition to this, ROTARIAN SMITH has established a free counselling service that has attracted hundreds of high-school sophomores and juniors interested in going to college. You might say that his career has scarcely begun!

Not Quite. The group at the speaker's table that evening might well have been found at a regular meeting of the Rotary Club of Endicott, N. Y.—except that it was not a Rotary meeting and the occasion was a shoe-company banquet attended by 1,700 employees. At the head table were three Endicott Rotarians: the toastmaster, Frank Skobern; the clergyman who offered the invocation, the Reverend Ellwood Hannum; and the speaker of the evening, Raymond A. Mills, vice-president of the company.

Mottoed Mail. Everyone who gets a business letter from Anthony Sottile, Rotarian of Pittsfield, Mass., receives two messages: one inside the envelope and one on the outside. The outside message is imprinted every time a letter is marked by Rotarian Sottile's postage meter, and it appears in the space beside the postmark usually reserved for advertising. The message? "He Profits Most Who Serves Best," a reminder to one and all of a very important fact.

Shortage Shrinkers. The growing shortage of engineers in the U.S.A. was very evident in Kansas City, Mo., in 1954 when CARL CLEGG, a local Rotarian, and the Engineers Club he headed decided to do something about it. Today, as a result of that decision, an Engineers Clab committee of 11 men, seven of them Rotarians, administers a substantial engineering-student grant-in-aid fund that has been swelled by thousands of dollars from individuals, foundations, and interested business firms. And 20 area young men who might not have had the chance are studying to become professional engineers.

Master Farmer. When Coaldale, Alta., Canada, Rotarians picked W. L. McGillivray to be their 1955-56 President, they knew they were making a good choice. Farmer McGillivray, raiser of fine Aberdeen-Angus cattle, seed potatoes, sugar beets, and canning peas, was even then an outstanding community leader. Now new honor has come to Rotarian McGillivray from an official source. "For outstanding success in farming, homemaking, and citizenship," the McGillivrays were named "Master Farm Family" of the year by the Province of Alberta (see photo).

Wilson Trio. The name of Wilson is not an unusual one in either the United States or Canada, but in the town of Dryden, Ont., Canada, that name is part of a singular situation. A Wilson is president of each of the three service organizations in that community, and they are all brothers. Alex M. Wilson is the 1956-57 President of the Rotary Club; brother James heads the local Lions Club; and brother Roy presides over the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The brothers are printers and publishers.



An award from the King of Norway, the Medal of St. Olav, is pinned to the lapel of William A, Watt. of Thomasville, Ga., at a Rotary Club meeting in Oslo, Norway. Presented by Club President Lyder Sagen, it honors the man who, as Governor, began a District 240 project which has sponsored over 300 overseas students in America, among them 23 boys and girls from Norway.



Beginning their second half century of married life are Rotarian and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, of Salida, Colo. Mrs. Taylor displays her new "engagement" ring.



The McGillivrays, "Master Farm Family" of the Province of Alberta: W. L. McGillivray (left), wife, sons, daughterin-law, and grandchildren (see item).



The brothers Burjorjee: N. R. and Homi R. Burjorjee, fraternal team that guides Rangoon, Burma, Rotary Club. N. R. is President; Homi, Secretary.

## Reporting: Board Action

THE BOARD of Directors of Rotary International held its annual midyear meeting at the Central Office of the Secretariat in Evanston, Illinois, in January. A summary of its decisions of general interest follows:

Noting that world affairs have moved some Rotary Clubs and Rotarians in various parts of the world to propose and undertake extraordinary efforts to implement the Object of Rotary in International Service, the Board recorded the following decision:

The Board of Directors of Rotary International shares with Rotarians everywhere deep concern over tense and troubled conditions in many parts of the world; great satisfaction in the services rendered by Rotary Clubs, Rotarians, and many others in relieving human distress; and a clear recognition of the urgent need for understanding and goodwill among peoples of the world.

The Board has earnestly sought and will continue to seek every means, within the limits of established policy, to attain the objectives of Rotary International throughout the world.

The Board has reviewed statements and activities of some Rotary Clubs and Rotarians which, however well intended, in some instances have resulted in misunderstanding, illwill, and controversy.

The Board urges all Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to intensify their efforts to encourage and foster the advancement of understanding and goodwill among peoples of the world—at all times observing established policy of Rotary International and avoiding scrupulously any act, utterance, correspondence, or published statement which might have a tendency to cause misunderstanding, create illwill, or retard efforts to achieve and maintain peace.

Taking cognizance of tensions throughout the world and their impact upon Rotary International, the Board requested the President to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee of Rotarians from different parts of the world to (1) explore causes of tensions in various parts of the world which have an impact upon Rotary International and the achievement of its purposes and objectives; (2) develop and submit to the Board suggestions for easing these tensions; and (3) be available to carry out any specific program that may be adopted by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Board agreed to offer to the 1958 (Dallas) Convention a Proposed Enactment, to be numbered 58-1, to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and the Standard Club Constitution so as to substitute for the texts thereof the texts of these documents as redrafted by the Constitutional Redrafting Committee and as amended by the Board.

Subject to adoption by the 1958 (Dallas) Convention of Proposed Enactment 58-1 the Board agreed to amend the recommended Club By-Laws to put them into conformity with the redrafted constitutional documents.

Further, the Board requested the Constitutional Redrafting Committee to review the booklet of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions for the 1958 (Dallas) Convention and to prepare redrafts of Proposed Enactments in harmony with the proposed text of the constitutional documents embodied in Proposed Enactment 58-1, such redrafts to be made available to the Drafting Committee of the Council on Legislation to facilitate its work.

In addition to Proposed Enactment 58-1, the Board agreed to offer proposed legislation for consideration at the 1958 (Dallas) Convention as follows:

To increase the number of members on the Board of Rotary International from 14 to 16.

To provide that the Directors of Rotary International shall serve for a term of one year. (Proposed with the understanding that by offering it the Board does not thereby express either endorsement or disapproval of the proposal.)

To provide that the President of Rotary International shall assume office on July 1 in the calendar year next following his election and that on July 1 immediately following his election he shall serve as a member of the Board of Directors as President-Elect.

To provide for the election of members of the Nominating Committee for President in the event the number of zones in the United States of America constituted for the selection of Directors-Nominee exceeds five.

To clarify provisions relating to representation on the Council on Legislation and to provide that the representative of a District may be elected in a ballot-by-mail. (In agreeing to offer this Proposed Enactment the Board terminated its decision taken in January, 1956, and the drafted Proposed Enactment on this subject included therein.)

To clarify provisions of the Rotary International By-Laws relating to the meeting of the Council on Legislation (with reference to the appointment by the President of a Credentials Committee of the Council and a Committee on Rules of Procedure and the order in which matters

## **Rotary Foundation Contributions**

S INCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 49 additional Clubs had at presstime become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 5,079. As of February 15, 1957, \$244,232 had been received since July 1, 1956. The latest contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

ARGENTINA
Belgrano (22); Cordoba (97).
AUSTRALIA
Burnie (41); Cobram (22).

BRAZIL Jacarézinho (22); Rio Grande (34).

CANADA Summerside, P.E.I. (37); Perth, Ont. (41); Saint John, N. B. (94); Eganville, Ont. (20); Chesterville, Ont. (24).

HAWAII Hamakua (29).

MEXICO Ciudad Obregón (33); Ciudad Mante (16).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA Pinetown (35); Witbank (30).

UNITED STATES Stoughton, Mass. (38); Hackettstown, N. J. (60); Arden-Arcade, Calif. (50); Cass City, Mich. (36); Winchester, Va. (93); Madison, So. Dak. (39); Winfield, Kans. (75); Machias, Me. (25); Jeanerette, La. (37); Montevallo, Ala. (34); St. Michaels, Md. (30); Grand Prairie, Tex. (72); Berkley, Mich. (33); Romeo, Mich. (52); Clifton Heights, Pa. (32); South Sioux City, Nebr. (30); Patterson, La. (9); Honesdale, Pa. (43); Branford, Conn. (52); Concord, N. C. (104); East Port Worth, Tex. (46); Westfield, Mass. (57); Christopher, Ill. (15); Franklinville, N. Y. (24); Duxbury, Mass. (15); Dalton, Mass. (45); Atlanta, Ga. (341); Richfield, Minn. (37); Mobridge, So. Dak. (67); Cleveland, Miss. (75).

URUGUAY Tala (17).

VENEZUELA Punto Fijo (33); Rubio (16).

#### 200 Percenters

Clubs which have given at least \$20 per member, thus making them 200 percent Clubs:

Texas City, Tex. (76); Clearwater, Fla. (122); Preston, Idaho (28); Electra, Tex. (22); Eureka, Calif. (151); Santa Maria, Calif. (69); Arco, Idaho (15); Charlotte, N. C. (221); Tumut, Australia (30); Pasadena, Md. (14); Memphis, Tex. (32).

claiming the attention of the Council are to be considered).

To provide for the appointment of Ad Hoc Committees.

To provide for determination at the District level as to the method of balloting for District Governor-Nominee, and for voting by the Club in a ballot-by-mail on nominations for District Governor.

To provide that in the event any District fails to select a District Governor-Nominee, or a District Governor-Nominee becomes disqualified for election, the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall elect a Rotarian to the office of District Governor.

To provide that any past service member of a Rotary Club who, at the time he became a past service member, qualified for senior active membership may at his option become a senior active member.

To provide that in the event a zone in the United States of America fails to nominate a member of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International, the Director nominated from such zone shall become the member of the Nominating Committee from that zone.

To modify the Standard Club Constitution so as to include all circumstances which provide the basis for granting attendance credit.

To amend the Attendance Contest rules relating to attendance-credit provisions.

Further, and in harmony with recommendations of the Canadian Advisory Committee and the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee, the Board agreed to offer for consideration a Proposed Enactment to provide that the member of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International from Canada shall be the Immediate Past Director from Canada and his eligible predecessor of most recent service shall be his alternate: and that the member of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International from the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region shall be the Director from that Region and his alternate shall be his eligible predecessor of most recent service unless there are two Directors from that Region, in which case the Director of longest service shall be the member from such Region and the other Director shall be his alternate.

The By-Laws of Rotary International provide that the Board of Directors shall examine the text of all Proposed Enactments. Such examination was made of all available Proposed Enactments and, on advice of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, the proposers of Enactments are being advised of any irregularities noted.

In its review of proposed legislation the Board noted that supplementary statements were submitted in connection with some Proposed Enactments and agreed that such statements shall not be included in the booklet of proposed legislation, it being understood that, in harmony with established policy, supplementary informational comment submitted by the proposer, or others, in connection with any Proposed Enactment or Resolution is received as helpful information to the Board in preparation of background information for publication in the booklet of proposed legislation.

The Board nominated for election to membership on the Board of Directors of Rotary International for the Rotary years 1957-58 and 1958-59: Fritz Gysin, of Zurich, Switzerland, and Masakazu Kobayashi, of Tokyo, Japan.

The Board made the following appointments with respect to the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee for 1957-58: Jean Dusausoy, of Paris, France, Chairman; Augusto Salazar Leite, of Lisbon, Portugal, Vice-Chairman; and Ernst Breitholtz, of Kalmar, Sweden; Jouko Huttunen, of Hyvinkaa, Finland; and Clement Morraye, of Ghent, Belgium, members-at-large.

The Board agreed to the composition of the five zones in the U.S.A. for the nomination of Director in 1958 without change in the geographical areas of the

The Board agreed to the composition of the three groups in Canada for the nomination of Director in 1958, continuing the groups without change in geographical area, and agreed further that, according to the established order of rotation, the Western Canada group shall propose a Nominee for Director in 1958.

The Board received findings of the 1956 Institute for present and past officers of Rotary International. While some matters are covered elsewhere or are subjects for continued study, following is a summary of action with respect to some Institute findings:

Nominating Committees for Directors from Zones in U.S.A. The Board looked with favor upon application of the Nominating Committee principle to the selection of all officers nominee of Rotary International. However, as no acceptable plan for

the establishment and functioning of zone Nominating Committees had been presented, the Board agreed that this subject receive continued study.

Council on Legislation As Final Legislative Body. The Board agreed that the proposal contained in Proposed Enactment 54-20, "to provide that sole authority to amend, with certain exceptions, the Standard Club Constitution, and that sole authority to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International shall vest in the Council on Legislation," be made a subject of continued study.

District Rotary Information Institutes. The Board concurred that the District Rotary Information Institute should not be included in the program of the District Assembly.

Meetings of Rotarians on Shipboard. The Board agreed with the recommendation of the Institute that provision should not be made for credit for attendance at informal gatherings of Rotarians held on shipboard.

Subject to completion of necessary arrangements, the Board agreed to hold the 1958 Asia Regional Conference in Delhi, India, November 21-24, 1958.

Concurring in a recommendation of the Council of Past Presidents, the Board agreed that emphasis should continue toward consolidation of gains in internal and external extension, with emphasis on the organization of additional Rotary Clubs in countries, geographical regions, and cities having only one or two Clubs in order to strengthen existing Clubs and to extend Rotary in such places.

The 1956 (Philadelphia) Convention considered as withdrawn Enactment 56-14, "to provide for election of more members to a Rotary Club under the classification of Religion," and referred it to the Board for further study. Having given due consideration to this provision since its first meeting, the Board agreed that no exception to the classification principle with reference to minor classifications under the major classification of "Religion" is desirable.

The Board reviewed existing procedures and gave further consideration to means of according recognition to Rotarians, Rotary Clubs, and others who contribute to The Rotary Foundation. Qualifications for existing awards were clarified, and new awards established as follows:

100% Rotary Foundation Districts. The Board agreed that a District shall be considered as achieving a 100 percent contribution to The Rotary Foundation when each Club in the District is a "100% Rotary Foundation Club" as determined annually.

100% Rotary Foundation Club. The Board agreed that a Club shall be considered as achieving a 100 percent contribution to The Rotary Foundation when cumulative contributions are equivalent to \$10 per member, as determined annually.

Further, the Board agreed to ter-

#### **Especial Spring**

If each man fashioned his own spring With strict economy, Oh, what a myriad of springs The April earth would be!

I would need only a green hill, With flickering sun to dapple The pink cloud of a flowering peach, A tree of wild crabapple;

While yours might be a clover field, A jonquil's pointed star, For each heart has especial spring And keeps it singular.

-YETZA GILLESPIE

# President of Proctor Electric reveals the <u>facts</u> about his new plant in Puerto Rico



Mr. Walter M. Schwartz, Jr.

Over 500 U. S. manufacturers have opened new plants in Puerto Rico in the past six years. The Proctor Manufacturing Corporation is one of them. Here is a report from Mr. Schwartz, President of the Proctor organization, on the prog-

ress his subsidiary plant has made.

The story of the Proctor Corporation's new venture is typical of scores of U.S. firms which have expanded their operations to Puerto Rico. Note the facts well. Then make your own deductions.

#### Q. Mr. Schwartz, what does your Puerto Rican plant make?

A. Electric irons. Our plant in Puerto Rico produces all our irons, and production is now at capacity. However, Proctor irons are so well accepted by consumers in the U. S., we can't keep up with orders.

### Q. When did you set up shop in Puerto Rico?

A. About three years ago. But since then we have more or less doubled the size of our operation. We now have at least 200 workers and we plan to expand even more.

## Q. What do you think of Puerto Ricans as employees?

A. The facts speak for themselves. Many key positions next to Mr. Robert Ransone, top executive of our Puerto Rico plant, are filled by Puerto Ricans—for example, the production manager, the quality control engineer and the traffic manager. Among the employees who have been with the company for two years, only three have left. Absenteeism is below 3%.

### Q. Did you have any difficulty training Puerto Ricans?

A. Mr. Ransone reports no trouble at all. Over 80% of our personnel are high-school graduates and bilingual. Maybe their training did take a little longer than the average in Philadelphia. But Bob Ransone puts that down to unfamiliarity. We have always ended up with good, reliable workers.

## Q. Has your Puerto Rican plant been profitable?

**A.** Definitely. Our figures are not spectacular, since we stopped production several times for re-tooling. But in spite of this, we made a fair profit in 1956. We didn't have to pay any taxes on this profit and we regard the result as satisfactory. We should do even better this year. Our irons are selling like hot cakes and we are already working two shifts.

## **Q.** Why did your company choose Puerto Rico as a plant site?

A. Four major things influenced our decision. One—the availability of willing and intelligent labor. Two—the tax exemption program. Three—the help given by the Commonwealth in providing a suitable building in a good location. Four—the Government assistance in training and staffing the whole operation. But, now we are all set up, the thing we appreciate most is the wonderful business atmosphere of Puerto Rico.

### Q. How does Mr. Ransone like living in Puerto Rico?

A. Bob Ransone loves the place. He would like to stay there for good. However, I think he's a bit biased. You see, he suffered terribly from arthritis. And now he says it has disappeared completely. What's more his wife and family like Puerto Rico, too. Mrs. Ransone is delighted with the schools and says the open-air life is doing her children a world of good. All in all, I would say we have a very happy family there.

NOTE: For further information on the advantages of Puerto Rico as a plant site—and for details of the remarkable 100% tax exemption program—mail coupon below, or call the nearest office of the Economic Development Administration (Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).

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Smith - Corona Inc Syracuse 1 New York minate its decision of January, 1956, to designate Clubs as "200%, 300%, etc., Rotary Foundation Clubs."

Paul Harris Fellow. The Board agreed that the designation "Paul Harris Fellow" be used in connection with a contribution of \$1,000 or more to The Rotary Foundation by an individual in any one year, such designation also to be applicable to previous qualified contributors; and that a certificate be given the donor indicating he is a "Paul Harris Fellow."

Honorary Fellow of The Rotary Foundation. The Board agreed that the designation "Honorary Fellow of The Rotary Foundation" shall apply to those who contribute a total of \$500 or more within a 12-month period to The Rotary Foundation, or to those persons in whose honor \$500 or more is contributed; and that an appropriate certificate shall be provided each such "Honorary Fellow of The Rotary Foundation."

Memorial Contributor to The Rotary Foundation. The Board agreed that in order to encourage contributions in memory of deceased friends, as well as other memorial contributions, an appropriate indication that the donor is a "Memorial Contributor" be given to each individual who makes such a contribution in amounts between \$100 and \$500 in any one year.

Further, the Board agreed that the goal of The Rotary Foundation should be to have every Club a "100% Rotary Foundation Club" and every Rotarian a contributor to The Rotary Foundation. In setting this goal, the Board recognized the traditional principle of voluntary contributions to The Rotary Foundation rather than mandatory contributions.

Concurring in the recommendation of the Rotary Foundation Committee, the Board agreed that when, in the opinion of the Board and the Trustees of The Rotary Foundation, funds permit, The Rotary Foundation should engage in activities other than the Rotary Foundation Fellowships program which are in keeping with the objective of The Rotary Foundation.

Further, the Board agreed that it is desirable eventually to award a Rotary Foundation Fellowship to each District each year; and that the present policy of "cautious experiment" in connection with the awarding of Rotary Foundation Research Fellowships be continued.

The Board agreed to hold its third meeting in the Rotary year 1956-57 in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., April 24-29, 1957.

The Board recognized that in many countries where Rotary Clubs exist there are thousands of people who for many reasons have left their homelands to take up a new life among people who are strangers to them. They may feel lonely and a little sad. The Board of Directors urged Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to continue to extend to them a kindly welcome and a sincere hope for a brighter future.

#### Hermann Gmeiner: the Man Who Creates Families

[Continued from page 20]

new family proudly showed him through his home, but the boy was aloof and cold. At their first meal, Peter's new mother asked him to sit at the head because "you are my oldest son and that makes you the man of this family." Peter sat down rather gingerly, averting his eyes from the eight other children. The food was good and Peter's new mother kept urging more on him. That alone would have made it a historic occasion for the boy, but before the meal was over something else happened which made a greater impression on Peter than the food.

Wilma, Peter's new 2-year-old sister, suddenly refused to eat. Peter sat on one side of her, a 10-year-old boy on the other. The 10-year-old took the spoon from her hand and attempted to feed her. Perversely, Wilma pushed his hand away. She turned to Peter appealingly. "You feed me, Peter," she sobbed. Peter was startled. For a long moment he hesitated, then he reached slowly for the spoon and began to feed her. Mother, who had been busy in the kitchen, came back to the table, took the scene

in quickly, and wisely remained silent.

Later, when Wilma was ill, Peter announced that he foo was sick and could not attend school. His symptoms were vague, but Mother didn't press the point. He remained home, brought Wilma her meals on a tray, read to her to amuse her. Two years have passed since then. Now, like the rest of the 150 children in Kinderdorf, Peter is well adjusted and happy.

This change is especially significant since Peter, like nearly all the children at Imst, was sent there by the Austrian Youth Welfare Department (Jugendamt) as a problem case. The Jugendamt places stray children in homes and institutions, but the ones it cannot handle, the hopeless cases, it refers to Gmeiner. The decision to admit the children is then made by a commission under Gmeiner himself which includes a psychologist, a Jugendamt member, a priest, and a businessman.

At the age of 14 the children reach the limit of the Imst school facilities, and Gmeiner has a long talk with them. Between them, and with the advice of

Mother, they decide how the youngster's life is to be shaped. If the decision is to pursue higher education leading to a profession, Gmeiner enrolls the child in an appropriate school at Innsbruck. If he is to enter one of the trades, Gmeiner arranges for his apprenticeship in a suitable local firm. In either event the youngster does not lose his family identification. Kinderdorf maintains a large house in Innsbruck where the apprentices and the students live, and continues to support them. Their place at home is taken by a new child, but beds are reserved for their use on week-ends and holidays in the community building in Kinderdorf. Between visits, the children keep up a spirited correspondence with their families.

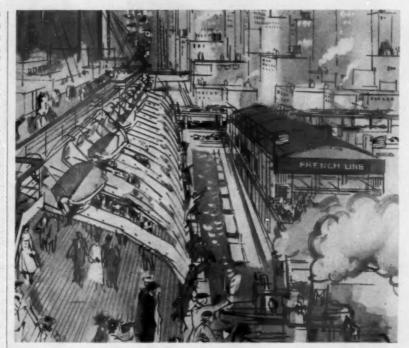
To finance his families, Gmeiner wages a relentless campaign for funds, largely by sending out persuasive postcards and by urging various groups to underwrite the cost of constructing a home. Thus, one house in Imst has been donated by the Rotary Clubs of Vienna and Klagenfurt, four have been given by industrial associations, and 400,000 Austrians have pledged themselves to contribute one schilling (four cents) a month. These small sums add up slowly, but in spite of this Gmeiner, through economical management, has been able to establish two additional Kinderdorfs in other areas of Austria, and he is scheming to build two more. One of his greatest sources of satisfaction is that Kinderdorf has proved that national boundaries need not be national barriers. Travellers in Austria have taken back to their native lands stories of the inspired Austrian who creates families to make suffering children whole again. As a consequence, today there are expanding SOS-Kinderdorfs in France, Germany, and Italy.

As I was leaving Kinderdorf, I stopped my car at the foot of the hill, where the gravel road leads into the main highway and looked at the sign that announces the turnoff for SOS-Kinderdorf. The sign was decorated with a painting of a boy and a girl. They were both laughing and looked as if they might be kids in your family or mine. And then the reason for my early perplexity hit me. I had come expecting to find solemn orphans; I had prepared to pity them. Instead I found families composed of children who had no need for pity.

I found myself wishing that a way could be found to let the little Russian girl who saved Gmeiner's life know what miracles her cry has wrought.

THE setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone.

—Longfellow



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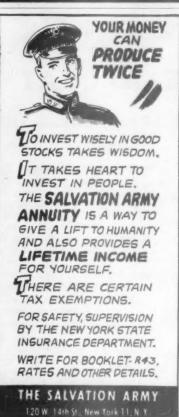
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#### Small Business—How Best to Help It

-Wendell B. Barnes
[Continued from page 14]

In 1950 the gross national product was 285.1 billion dollars. In his recent economic report President Eisenhower said that the national output of goods and services in 1956 had reached a record 412 billion dollars, an increase of 21½ billion dollars over 1955.

This enormous expansion has opened up new vistas of opportunity, but we cannot rest here. We must make sure that our economic expansion is continuous and that the door of economic opportunity remains open to all. As part of the nation's program for economic advance, the President has urged Congress to enact legislation to assist small business and foster competition. He has called for extension of the Small Business Act; legislation to provide for easier access of small- and mediumsized companies to capital markets; such tax adjustments as can be made with a minimum of loss of revenue; reduction in the burden of paper work imposed by the Government; and strengthening of the nation's antitrust

In seeking to be of service to business, the Government is quite naturally concerned to see that all are treated equitably. One of the major responsibilities of the Small Business Administration is to see to it that small firms have an equal chance to bid competitively on Government contracts.

Consider these facts:

The Federal Government has become by far the largest single purchaser of goods and services produced by our private economy. A large part of this buying must necessarily consist of intricate and expensive military items which cannot be efficiently produced by small firms, except for parts or components on a subcontracting basis.

Large and well-financed firms have become accustomed to undertaking costly research and development programs, which enable them to set the pace or to meet the pace of industrial innovation and investment. Small business enterprises cannot normally do this.

On the other hand, there have been some trends which have been of noteworthy benefit to small firms. The progress of mechanization in industry, the increasing investment by consumers in durable goods, the expansion of home ownership, and the growth of suburban life have opened up new opportunities for small business, particularly in construction, retailing, repair work, and various service occupations. But they have not stemmed the diffi-

culties faced by many small firms, particularly manufacturers.

Helping small firms sell their products or services to the Government is one of the major activities of the Small Business Administration. Our Agency has coöperative programs with the major purchasing agencies of the Government under which our representatives and the purchasing officers of these other agencies jointly set aside suitable purchases for small firms.

Since beginning our operations a little more than three years ago, in coöperation with other Government agencies, we have had Government purchases totalling more than \$1,400,000,000 set aside for exclusive award to small firms. As a result, small firms already have received more than 16,000 Government contracts.

Another major objective of the Small Business Administration is to help small firms overcome their financial problems by increasing the flow of credit to them, at reasonable rates. In this program, the Agency counsels with small firms on their financial problems, assists them in obtaining credit from private sources, and, if private credit is not available at reasonable rates, extends financing to small firms. The Small Business Administration in no way competes with the banks. The Small Business Administration has approved more than 5,160 business loans for a total amount in excess of 235 million dollars since the start of its lending program October 1, 1953.

A THIRD major service to small firms is assistance with their management and technical production problems. This service is largely an educational one, designed to help businessmen fill in the gaps in their knowledge and experience, and acquire a better grasp of over-all business administration — in short, to become more capable executives.

The Small Business Administration provides small firms with four series of publications dealing with currently important management, technical production, and marketing subjects. They cover such fields as selling to the Government, market analysis, budgeting, materials control, reducing operating costs, and cost accounting. Three of the series are distributed free by our Agency; the fourth is sold at nominal prices.

The Small Business Administration is also sponsoring small business administrative management courses in coöperation with leading educational institutions in all parts of the country. Since early 1954, we have co-sponsored 194 courses with 82 educational institutions, and more than 5,800 small-business owners and managers have attended.

Another and newer Agency service is our Products Assistance Program. Our purpose here is to help small firms overcome the great advantages in research enjoyed by larger companies, and to improve the techniques of introducing new products on the market.

As part of this program, the Agency helps small firms draw upon the wealth of nonconfidential research information that is available from Government agencies, research institutions, trade associations, and private industry. Most of this information has always been available to the small-business owners—the problem is that he does not know where to go or whom to ask for it. The Agency serves as a medium through which this research information can be directed to small firms in need of it.

THE Small Business Administration also issues a Products List Circular calling attention of small firms to new ideas, and new and improved products that individuals and businessmen have developed and would like to have put on the market. It also lists Governmentowned inventions that are available to small firms free or with only a nominal charge for their use.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell recently called attention to the fact that radical changes are due to take place in America's population and labor force during the next ten years. By 1965 its population will be 193 million, with about 79 million people in the labor force.

Industry will need far more trained and highly skilled workers than now exist; more schools will have to be built; technological developments will necessitate significant realignments in occupations in the labor force, and will create an ever-increasing demand for workers with a high degree of education, skill, and creativeness.

With 1½ million new babies coming into the country each year, the importance of keeping open the doors to opportunity becomes apparent. This addition to the population points to the necessity of providing all the things that an infant needs. It points also to the need of more housing, more schools, more roads, and the long trains of suppliers and producers of all these things.

In our dynamic economy needs have brought forth mechanisms to cope with the challenge of keeping open the doors to opportunity. There has been a steady increase in number and growth of trade associations, with their publications for dissemination of knowledge. There has





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been a tremendous increase in research and development. Larger corporations, of course, do the bulk of this research and development, but the Government can and does take part by disseminating broadly the fruits of research and development.

Plans are being made now for a conference, to be held later this year, on technical and distribution research for small business. This conference is the outgrowth of recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, which defined the purpose of the conference as follows:

"To formulate a program under which small firms can avail themselves of up-to-date technological and managerial knowledge in this area of rapid scientific progress.

"The conferees should include outstanding businessmen, heads of technological institutions, heads of engineering and business administration schools, and directors of economic and business research agencies.

"One of the conference's tasks would

be to assess research and development aids currently available to small business through Government departments, State and private universities, and other private agencies. Another task would be to recommend measures for extending such aids to small firms over the whole range of management, including product selection and development, manufacturing processes, market measurement, sales promotion, cost control, etc."

The inherent strength of our industrial life is a direct result of the freedom of opportunity for every citizen, possessed of the necessary energy and talent, to strike out for himself, to start his own business. Our increasingly complex and constantly expanding economy presents many problems to the businessman, and increasing skill is needed to meet them. But despite increased responsibilities, the businessman may look to the future with confidence, for, as the President has said, "unparalleled opportunities" also exist in the business world of today.

#### Small Business-How Best to Help It

-John J. Sparkman

[Continued from page 15]

far toward remedying the unfair tax burder that small businessmen must now carry.

The present tax on corporations imposes a normal tax of 30 percent on the first \$25,000 of corporate net income and a surtax of 22 percent for a total statutory rate of 52 percent on all net income over \$25,000. My bill would establish a graduated corporate-tax structure starting with a tax rate of 5 percent on the first \$5,000 of corporate net income, and would result in a tax saving to all corporations having up to \$375,000 of taxable net income.

This would mean a tax saving to nearly 98 percent of all corporations. Two percent of the nation's corporations would pay slightly higher taxes, as the statutory rate would be raised to 55 percent to avoid a loss of revenue.

I should like to retain the present top rate of 52 percent, but to do so would result in an estimated loss of corporate tax income of 700 million dollars. If the Administration would accept a loss of corporate tax income up to 700 million dollars, the small-business segment of the economy could be given greatly needed relief at no cost to anyone else.

The other four bills which I have introduced would benefit all forms of small business, unincorporated as well as incorporated.

One bill would extend the benefits of

rapid depreciation to purchasers of used equipment. Under the present law, purchasers of new equipment are entitled to write off the cost of such equipment at accelerated rates. This, of course, means an immediate tax saving. I see no reason why purchasers of used equipment should not be granted the same privilege.

Another tax bill which I introduced would liberalize the requirements on payment of estate taxes. Many small family-owned businesses are forced into liquidation every year because the unexpected death of the owner leaves the family heirs of the business with insufficient capital to pay the estate taxes. The bill which I have offered grants an estate an election to pay the estate tax over a period of ten years as an absolute right without any showing of hardship. In addition, where hardships can be shown the tax may be paid over a period of 20 years.

Another grave inequity to partnerships and sole proprietorships in the present tax laws is that concerning the approved profit-sharing and pension plans. The present provisions allow sizable deductions from taxable income for contributions made by employers to pension and profit-sharing plans established for the benefit of their employees.

Under the law, only employees can

benefit from the plans. For instance, a stockholder who owns a controlling interest in a corporation may serve as president and thus as an employee qualify for pension or profit-sharing plans. But a member of a partnership, or a proprietor of an unincorporated business, does not qualify as an employee under the law and thus cannot take advantage of the law concerning profit-sharing and pension plans. Pension and profit-sharing plans have great and obvious advantages for the man who wants to save for his own future and for the future security of his family.

One of the bills which I have introduced would extend to the owners of an unincorporated business the benefits of such tax-exempt plans.

Another bill would grant an election to certain corporations to be taxed as partnerships. All corporations having not more than ten stockholders could file their tax returns as partnerships. This would relieve many small corporations from the twin tax blow—first on the corporations and then on its stockholders on receipt of dividends.

The small businessman is faced with a serious shortage of credit. Not since the darkest days of the depression has the problem been so grave. Formerly, capital for initiating and expanding small business was provided from earnings, from personal resources, or by relatives, friends, and neighbors of the businessman. However, with the high personal income-tax rates, this source of small-business financing has been cut to a point where it is inadequate to fulfill the needs. In addition, with the high rate of corporation taxes and severe limitations on depreciation reserves, the small businessman is unable to generate sufficient internal financing to cope with his long-range capital needs.

THE small entrepreneur, unlike his large competitor, is unable to resort to the securities market for assistance. The cost of marketing securities is prohibitively high and quite often unattainable at any price for the small businessman.

What is required is a new institutional factor to remedy this long-standing and continuing credit deficiency facing independent small firms. I have introduced legislation which would establish national investment companies. The purpose of the bill is to meet long-term credit needs of small- and medium-sized businesses by establishing privately owned and operated investment companies approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

To begin the program, the Federal Reserve Board is authorized to form the companies and sell the stock later to private investors. In order to encourage this venture the investment companies are to receive certain tax deductions in credits in the handling of tax reserves. An exemption from tax on dividends distributed to stockholders is also provided.

It is not the purpose of this legislation to establish investment companies in competition with existing financial institutions. Rather they are designed to handle a different function, one not now being provided. The key to their success lies in their ability to supplement the source of credit now available in existing financial institutions. This proposal is quite similar to the plan

under which the Federal Reserve System, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and other agencies were established.

It is also very important that some action be taken to relieve the serious scarcity of short- and intermediate-term credit brought about by the tight money situation.

I have introduced legislation which would encourage short-term credit for small business by establishing an insurance program for small business loans made by local banks and other lenders approved by the Small

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Business Administration. The program would be administered by the SBA and would be applicable to loans for a period of less than five years.

Although the bill calls for a maximum yearly premium of 1½ percent for each loan, I am inclined to think that actual experience may show a much lower premium, perhaps in the neighborhood of one-half percent. Generally, lenders' losses would be reimbursed up to 90 percent of the loan's unpaid balance.

There is a general reluctance, an understandable one, for lenders to incur the high overhead cost incidental to investigating and processing small-loan applications in the face of the great number of large applications readily available. This insurance provision should encourage commercial banks to risk small loans.

The insurance program herein proposed is largely the same principle that has worked so well under the insured home improvement loan program of the Federal Housing Administration.

Last year the Administration opposed both these credit bills. This year, however, in both his economic report and his budget message, the President took note of the need of small business for more adequate credit. In view of the worsening position of small business and the President's often repeated assertion that he wants to help small business, I hope he will give his party vigorous leadership in urging the passage of this or similar legislation.

In addition to tax and credit problems, there is another area deserving immediate attention. I refer to the field of antitrust. There is an unmistakable trend toward monopoly in our economy that has been developing alarmingly within recent years. The unprecedented merger activity of the last four years has brought about a high concentration of economic power that is especially disturbing. In 1953 a total of 793 corporate mergers were consummated; in 1954, 617; in 1955, 846; and for 1956 a preliminary estimate by the Federal Trade Commission discloses that more than 900 mergers took place. The competitive character of the nation's economy is gravely threatened with disastrous consequences, not only to small business but to all Americans.

There is a great responsibility—indeed a great duty—on the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to move strongly and boldly in this area, not only in preventing but also dissolving mergers which substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

There is need to increase the powers of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission in this field. I have introduced legislation which would improve enforcement of the

Clayton Act by eliminating many loopholes which make it possible to evade and frustrate the purpose of the law.

My bill would afford the antitrust agencies a reasonable period of time in which to study a proposed significant merger to determine whether the merger would be in violation of the law. The bill would also authorize the Federal Trade Commission to go to court to seek an injunction restraining consummation of a merger pending final Commission action.

Another way to help small business is to increase its share of defense contracts and of other Government purchases.

The National Government is necessarily a large purchaser of goods and services. Its purchasing policies should be aimed at assuring small firms a share of this business in keeping with their relative capacity to produce these goods and services. When we consider that small manufacturers employ more than 50 percent of all industrial workers, I cannot be satisfied with their receiving less than 20 percent, as was the case in 1956, of the Government's defense dollars. The share of defense contracts with small business has dropped sharply in recent months. This trend should be vigorously reversed.

In addition to the programs briefly outlined above, there should be an independent Federal agency charged with no responsibility except to assist small business, and adequately staffed and armed with sufficient authority to do so. With this in mind, I sponsored the creation of the Small Defense Plants Administration in 1951. It proved to be a good beginning for the kind of agency I think is needed.

In 1953, the Congress changed its name to the Small Business Administration and gave it much needed authority, and in 1954 Congress gave the SBA additional authority.

We need now to make the agency a permanent one, with stronger staffing and increased Government procurement and lending authority. I will soon introduce legislation to that end.

This, then, points up the things we need to do to help small business remain a vigorous force in our economy.

To mention them briefly again: aids to more efficient management; tax relief; adequate credit; a vigorous fight against monopolistic practices; a fair share of Government purchases; an independent Federal agency properly staffed and with sufficient authority to serve as spokesman for small business; and sympathetic administration of existing legislation.

All these are necessary requisites to a healthy small-business economy and consequently to a healthy over-all economy.

## The Young Men of the Mayflower

[Continued from page 13]

Stephny, a barrister, who had been a member of Parliament and who in 1607 was imprisoned in the Tower of London. He had published a small book on behalf of two clients, charged with the serious offense of relating the substance of a sermon they had heard. Son Edward, a barrister, had a descendant named Melville Weston Fuller who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Son Samuel was a doctor whom William Bradford described as "the beloved physician of both the Pilgrims and Indians. He was one of the noblest of the Mayflower group, with a gentle tolerance and a wide outlook on life."

Susannah Fuller, the wife of William White, was the mother of Peregrine White, the baby born on the Mayflower. It was in the year of their father's release from the Tower that the Fullers left Stephny for Holland to join other Pilgrims who had been exiled there. As you remember, the Pilgrims left Holland after ten years because they wanted their children to remain Englishmen and speak the English language and because Holland was in danger of a war with Spain.

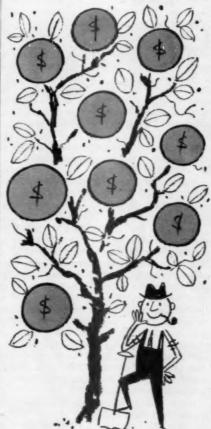
What cultural riches there were on that little ship, and how small a sample of them I can give you here. William White, whom I have mentioned, was the nephew of the famous Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London and founder of St. John's College.

William Brewster was a Cambridge man by education. He was assistant to Davison, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State. The attachment between the two men was very great. Davison, falling under the displeasure of Elizabeth, was banished. Brewster, associating with other Puritan leaders, began to study the Bible. In New England when there was no minister he preached the sermons.

Thomas Rogers was the grandson of John Rogers of Chigwell, martyred because he had assisted Tyndale in the translation of the New Testament. The old Rogers' home still stands in Chelmsford and is connected not only with the martyr and his grandson, but also with John Harvard, who founded Harvard College at Cambridge, New England. John Harvard's mother was Katherine Rogers.

Did the Pilgrims put into practice the high ideals of liberty and tolerance which they professed? The answer is emphatically "Yes." The fact that the Plymouth Colony was always friendly with the Indians, Quakers, and all other

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colonists and that Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams, driven from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, found a haven in it demonstrates their broad vision. They had no laws regulating wearing apparel nor punishment for different religious ideas, as had many of the later Puritan groups in both England and Massachusetts. There were no persecutions for witchcraft in the Plymouth Colony of Pilgrims.

Now as Mayflower II sets sail west-

ward across the stormy Atlantic, Americans might well think on the heritage they received from these people of intelligence, education, energy, and fortitude. Though it has taken scores of national and racial strains to make America what it is, none contributed a greater love of freedom than those young men of the Mayflower who gave the world the first written Constitution and founded the first Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

#### The Gondolier

[Continued from page 17]

black color to curb a wave of extravagance in the embellishment of the craft. It was the age-old case of social climbing. Only ambassadors from foreign powers were exempted from the restriction. The second school of thought, supported largely by romantically minded gondoliers, would have us believe that black was adopted as a sign of mourning when the great Republic of Venice lost her independence at the end of the 18th Century. Whatever the truth, the hulls of all gondolas have for many years been painted with a shiny black varnish.

Essentially the gondola is a flat-bottomed craft some 30 feet in length and five feet wide. It weighs approximately 1,000 pounds. The gondolier stands on a narrow space at the left side of the boat at the stern, propelling the craft by means of a narrow ten-foot oar placed in a rowlock or forcole carved of solid walnut on the right side. The skillful manipulation of the gondola is aided by the completely asymmetrical construction of the hull. This gives it a permanent list to starboard and thereby compensates for the weight of the gondolier.

Three boat yards (squeri) in Venice supply the limited demand (about 15 annually) for new boats and are familyoperated concerns where the owner is at once manager, shipmaster, foreman, and craftsman. Probably the bestknown squero is found on a plot of land on the Rio di San Trovaso, in one of the most picturesque corners of the city. All the yards have an open shed on the floor of which a permanent wooden frame is nailed. On this base the whole craft will take shape. The deviation of the keel is accomplished by turning over the half-completed hull, gently warming it up by burning bundles of marsh canes underneath, meanwhile drenching it with buckets of seawater.

The price of a hull alone is about a quarter of a million lire (about \$400).

With de luxe equipment in the form of sumptuous rugs, carved chairs, ornaments, and hood carvings, the cost can climb to a million lire (\$1,600).

The one part of the gondola that has remained unchanged through the centuries is the gracefully curving metal prow or ferro with its six (and sometimes five) prongs. These represent allegorically the six districts of Venice: San Paolo, Dorsoduro, Castello, Santa Croce, Canarregio, and San Marco. The half-circular opening in the center of the ferro represents the arch of the Rialto Bridge and the half-dome top simulates the hat of the Doges, onetime governors of the Venetian Republic. The over-all S-form of the polished metal prow symbolizes the sinuous route of the Grand Canal as it winds from the lagoon in front of Piazza San Marco to the Piazzola Roma. The 35 pounds of this iron prow serve at once counterbalance the gondolier's weight at the stern, and also to protect the bow from possible blows when rounding the sharp turns of the canals. Most important of all, however, the ferro has become the traditional emblem of Venice and moonlit waters.

There are a number of variations of the gondola. One is the smaller gondolino used only for racing during the regattas. The largest of these is the Regatta Storica, held in September under the auspices of the Ufficio Comunale per il Turismo (equivalent of a chamber of commerce). The race is held over a four-mile course on the Grand Canal and is the high light of the gondollers' year. The gondolini are usually finished in light shades and the ferro, to save weight, is small and made of light sheet metal.

Featured in the annual Gondola Regatta is a group of gondola-type boats called bissone. These highly decorated craft are manned by crews of eight to 15 or 20 oarsmen in medieval costumes and are used only as decorative floats. In the more utilitarian field gondolas are used for wedding parties and gondola-type boats are used as water hearses to carry the Venetian on his last boat trip to the island cemetery of San Michele just east of Venice. At the

13 traghetto or gondola stations on the Grand Canal ferry-gondolas operate to supplement the three bridges that span the canal: fare 2 cents.

It is a common belief among tourists that all gondoliers are undiscovered Carusos and that at any time they are likely to break forth with O Sole Mio or perhaps an aria from Puccini. The vocal attributes of the average gondolier are really no better than those of a Paris chauffeur or a cowboy outside of Hollywood. However, it is true that during the colorful Festa Redentore, the Festa Notturna, and on many a night during the tourist season fine voices may be heard on the Grand Canal and echoing in the smaller waterways.

The gondoliers have profited through lessons learned from past unsavory reputation, and a strong gondoliers' union and the *Cooperativa Daniele Manin* have been organized with strict disciplinary rules and regulations. The gon-

dolier of today must be properly dressed and his conduct must conform to certain codes laid down by "the committee." Infringement is cause for a fine in hard-earned lire. Since the invasion by petrol-driven craft, many heart-breaking problems have confronted the remaining gondoliers. In 1951 a parade of 400 gondolas without passengers rowed slowly through the Grand Canal in protest against the "scourge of the motoscafi." At the head of the parade was a single gondola high up on a barge and bearing a sign: "Death of the Gondola."

How long the gondola can withstand the pressure of the *motoscafi* no one knows. I hope it is at least long enough for you to get to Venice, if you've never been, and glide down the canals of this unique and charming old "City without Wheels." And while there—yes, "make up" at the Rotary Club of Venezia. It meets every Tuesday in the Albergo Royal Danieli.

#### We Need Each Other

[Continued from page 7]

not pay them more they could not afford to buy Fords. This was a good investment. He would gain customers not only by paying his own workers, but other companies would have to follow suit and all workers would have more money, and more Ford cars would be sold.

What was the result? Surprisingly enough, these people became not only good customers, but they also became more responsible citizens. They worked better because they were better fed. They had better education, better opportunity, and they began to take on a feeling of responsibility for the welfare of their community, for the safety of their nation, and for the freedom that their nation represented. Allen calls it plowing back into the community a part of the profits of the operation, just as the farmer plows back a part of the things that grow so that the crops will grow better. And it works. That, says Allen, is the "Great American Discovery" of how you build a nation and a prosperous community.

Now we find ourselves in a world which has many different levels of prosperity.

One of the persons on that St. Louis television series to which I referred earlier was Barbara Ward. As a leading international economist, she called attention to the fact that the parts of the world in which technology has been developed are growing richer, and the parts where technology has not been

developed are growing poorer. She says this needs a major readjustment.

Does not the "great American discovery" show us what that adjustment needs to be? We cannot be prosperous in a pauperized world. Our best world—our most prosperous world and most stable world—will be where that prosperity is shared by people everywhere. Not only do the people then become better customers, but also they become better workers. They become responsible citizens. This is the kind of world we live in. We, in whatever country, need to be needed, and we need to meet the needs of others.

The returns for working for other people are first of all economic advance and political stability. But vastly more than that is the fact that we feel, when we have met the needs of our fellows, that here is something that makes life worth while. Commitment to man—putting that loyalty at the top—this is what is needed.

Commit yourself to man. Here is a great goal. It is almost a corollary. For love of one's fellowman is integrally related to the love of God. You can't separate one from the other. Your heart, your soul, your strength, your mind—put into that love everything you've got. Then you can have freedom, because others will share with you in your effort to attain that goal. Your life will take on meaning, and you will live fully.

It is, however, not you only who will live. It is when you and I and millions of others like us put our hearts into achieving the kind of life where all can live fully that life can be good for all. Here is indeed the condition for survival.

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SWISS Ways



how many readers of The Rotarian magazine lead double lives. They're business executives, of course... and then they're mixed up in all kinds of civic and municipal activities... on park boards, city councils, school boards, hospital boards, church committees. Actually they have a lot to say about buying a whale of a lot of different things... for their businesses, their communities, and their homes.

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A Rotary stamp makes the long trek from the land of ice and snow (see letter).

#### Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

from The Throne the new Rotarian expanded on the achievements of his homely career thus:

"I have recently celebrated the silver jubilee of my wedding. Our married life has been an uninterrupted honeymoon. This was rendered possible by my loyal acceptance of some of the fundamental precepts of the Pan Quan pattern of domestic life:

"1. Never try to overcome or browbeat your wife by mere arguments.

"2. A wife's decisions in the domain of home life should be invariably accepted as 'settled facts.'

"3. It is eminently advisable never to forget the Pan Quan Golden Rule: 'He who loves not his wife's faults does not truly love her.'"

The Pan Quan installation was a great event for the Club. The "Rotary Anns" were ebullient with mirth and celebrated the event with a grand feast and other activities.

#### Re: A Matter of Courtesy

By James H. Shields, Jr., Rotarian Feed Buyer and Shipper Buhl, Idaho

I am wondering if Fred DeArmond has ever stayed calm and courteous under the following conditions [see A Matter of Courtesy, The ROTARIAN for December!?

When a calendar salesman will not take "No" for an answer, but continues to hold his ground.

Or when a magazine salesman—usually a pretty girl—wants you to buy her magazines so she can work her way through college.

Or when the manager of a local charity or local union comes in and requests that you buy a good-sized ad in his brochure that he is getting out for the good of the community and gives you the "cold glassy" when you timidly say that you do not believe it would do any good from an advertising standpoint. (Sometimes there are three or four of

them together and that makes it that much more discourteous to refuse.

Probably Mr. DeArmond doesn't have any problems such as these, and naturally he can afford to be courteous, but sometimes it becomes very hard for me, as a Rotarian, to keep from becoming as discourteous as the people who try to sell me things.

#### A Note Re: Antarctica

From H. E. Perry, Rotarian Photographic-Stock Merchant Christchurch, New Zealand

Readers will, I'm quite sure, recall the Your Letters letter in The Rotarian for August which told of "Deep Freeze," an operation to be carried on in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year. Here is a footnote to it:

A member of my staff sent a souvenir cover to the Antarctic Base at Little America for posting. I was interested, as I am sure other Rotarians will be, to see that it arrived back with a U.S.A. 8-cent Rotary 50th Anniversary stamp affixed [see photo]. Rotary stamps are certainly getting around!

#### Footnoting: Friends of Learning

By Kalyanrai N. Joshi, Rotarian Retired High-School Principal Dwarka, India

I was agreeably pleased to read A Call to the Friends of Learning, by Perry Epler Gresham [THE ROTARIAN for November, 1956]. All that he writes seems to be applicable to India, one of the great democratic countries of the world. A more utilitarian view of life will not help humanity. He is quite correct when he says, "Unfortunately our civilization appears to honor success, power, comfort, and action more than it honors learning. Men of power, men of skill, and men of action outrank scholars and thinkers."

In India, love of learning and respect for what it means seem to be wanting in students of the universities. Friends of learning, instead of yielding to false popular demands, require the creation of an atmosphere for the growth of fellowship of intelligent and cultured men.

## BEDROCK Rotary



The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month .- The Editors.

#### The Club Secretary

A KEY MAN in Club administration is the Secretary. His position is a place of trust that evidences the confidence his fellow Rotarians have in him. As this Rotary year has passed its halfway mark, Clubs will soon be electing Secretaries for 1957-58. Below are listed some of the qualifications for this office and its duties:

#### Qualifications

The Club Secretary-

Should be a modest, unassuming man with a willingness to do the work and the time to do it.

Should be friendly and sociable in order to make Club members want to take advantage of the information and services that are available through him.

Should have a knowledge of Rotary and the literature available to him on Club administration and procedure.

Should be thoroughly familiar with the duties of all Committee Chairmen, and with the Rotary literature designed to make their work easier and more effective.

Should have a knack for handling details, and the ability to determine efficient ways to do things at the right time and place.

Should have a knowledge of the community, its businesses and professions, its schools and churches, and its recreational features and needs.

#### Duties

The Club Secretary-

Keeps the records of membership and records the attendance at meetings.

Brings to the attention of the Attendance Committee such members as are barely meeting attendance require-ments and particularly those who are not meeting the requirements.

Sends out notices of meetings of the Club, the Board of Directors, and the Committees, and records and preserves the minutes of such meetings; prepares a digest of Board minutes for presentation to Club members, either orally or in the Club publication.

Makes semiannual reports of membership to the Secretary of Rotary International on July 1 and January 1 of

Reports changes in membership (new members, terminations, changes of addresses and classifications) upon occurrence to the Secretary of Rotary International.

Makes a monthly report of attendance to the District Governor following the last meeting of each month.

Reports the attendance of each visiting Rotarian to the Secretary of the visitor's Club immediately after each meeting.

Arranges for prompt payment of all Club bills and maintains a record of their payment.

Cooperates with the President in the formulation of a time schedule for regular meetings and special meetings, and assists in the preparation of a list of items to be considered at each.

Sends to all members statements of Club dues payable.

Attends the District Conference, and the District Assembly as Secretary-Elect.

Arranges for the credentials of the Club's electors to the District Conference, and for its delegates to the international Convention.

Handles the Club's correspondence.

Confers with his successor before going out of office, and turns over to him the complete records of the Club.

\*This material includes The Rotary Club Secretary (Pamphlet No. 9), an outline of the primary duties of the Secretary.



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THE ROTARIAN

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#### Living Insecticides

[Continued from page 21]

pest's vulnerable spot. Globe-trotting entomologists search out parasites and predators of injurious insects in foreign countries and unleash them in the U.S.A. Or they use whole batteries of infectious disease. They've even prodded pests to self-destruction by turning males against females; and now man, in his everlasting battle with the bugs, has been able to completely exterminate an established insect pest over a large area.

This was accomplished about two years ago on the 170-square-mile Caribbean island of Curacao. The pest: the screwworm fly, the same insect that attacks livestock in U.S. Southern States and has wiped out whole herds of animals. The living insecticide: male screwworm flies, sterilized by atomic radiation. Entomologists at the USDA entomology laboratory in Orlando, Florida, reasoned that since the females mate only once, the continuing release of hordes of sterilized males would, with each generation, whittle down the screwworm population: mating with the infertile males, these females could produce only sterile eggs.

During the Fall of 1954, USDA entomologists working with the Netherlands Antilles Government released more than half a million sterilized males on Curacao. By January, 1955—only two months after the last fraudulent male had been released—the screwworm fly had disappeared from the island.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now hoping to use the same weapon on the screwworm fly in the Southeast. The entomologists estimate that rearing and distributing 50 million sterile males, enough to do the job, will be a 5-million-dollar operation; yet, this is only half as costly as the damage the pest does in only four Southern States each year.

Another possible target is the Mediterranean fruit fly, now threatening Florida citrus groves. If the present chemical spraying program doesn't work, entomologists feel that the sterilized-male technique might be successfully applied to the eradication of this pest. And in Southern Rhodesia, Government veterinary experts may try out the sterilization technique on the African tsetse fly, carrier of sleeping sickness in man, and nagana, a virulent disease of cattle.

Why can't we rely on chemical poisons to solve our insect woes? The plain fact is that chemical insecticides, although they have added immeasurably to our welfare, are mixed blessings. Witness how in some species, DDT has bred a race of superpests, now tougher than

ever to kill. Many houseflies, for example, can now stand a dose of DDT 1,000 times greater than that which was needed to kill their ancestors less than ten years ago.

Chemicals have also created new problems: they're responsible for an upsurge of minor pests—such as mites, scale insects, aphids, which were formerly kept at low population levels by their natural enemies. But unwise blanket sprays have destroyed this balance by in some cases killing off our insect friends faster than our enemies.

Ever since widespread use of DDT began after World War II, we've been on an insecticide treadmill. As the insects build up resistance, we've turned in desperation to newer, more potent chemicals; the newest group of insecticides, the organic phosphorus compounds, is the ultimate in deadliness—it's related to dreaded "nerve gas." So concerned is the Federal Government about indiscriminate use of insecticidal poisons on our foodstuffs that three Federal agencies have been tightening up their already stringent controls to protect the consumer.

Living insecticides have no harmful effect on foods. Curtis P. Clausen, chairman of the University of California's department of biological control at Riverside, lists their other virtues. "They attack only the specific insect to be destroyed, and the pests can't become immune to them. When successful, they are effective as chemicals—and considerably cheaper, since the first cost is the last."

Much of the research in biological control is now being done with insect diseases, which can kill whole populations of pests with no danger to humans; for we can no more catch an artificially spread insect disease than a housefly can come down with pneumonia. At the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland, I saw entomologists rearing by the billions a minute nematode. Unlike some nematodes which cause diseases in humans and destroy crops, this one is on our side: it carries a bacterium deadly to more than 30 insect pests. The nematodes can be sprayed at tremendous pressure through tiny nozzles, and still survive. Chemical insecticides don't bother them. Stored for two years in a refrigerator, they thaw out and hungrily hunt for pests.

Discovered only two years ago, this nematode, sprayed in apple orchards, has given 70 percent control against codling moth, a pest of apples that causes at least 10 million dollars' damage a year. It has proved lethal to 80 percent of corn earworms. Laboratory tests at the USDA Cotton Research Center in Brownsville, Texas, show that it

may be the answer to the world's most unstoppable cotton pest, the pink boll-worm; poisons can't get at these larvae easily since they bore right into the cotton boll and are protected. But the nematode follows right in, and the boll-worm's haven becomes a coffin.

In California a bacterium, Bacillus thuringiensis, is now wiping out hordes of alfalfa caterpillars. First found by a German scientist 45 years ago in Thuringia, it was tested successfully against a variety of injurious insects, but soon forgotten. A culture of the bacillus was brought to the U.S.A. before World War II and finally ten years ago ended up with Dr. Edward A. Steinhaus, head of the Laboratory of Insect Pathology at the University of California. America's leading insect-disease scientist, Steinhaus tried out the bacillus on some alfalfa caterpillars to see if it was still virulent after decades of storage. It was: every caterpillar died in two days.

In field tests, the bacillus proved just as deadly: wherever properly applied it has given nearly complete control of the alfalfa caterpillar. It has tremendous potential against other insects, too. In Hawaii, one of Steinhaus' former students has used it with success against the cabbageworm; in Illinois laboratory tests, the European comborer has been found susceptible to it. Several chemical manufacturers have obtained cultures from Steinhaus to try out pilot-plant commercial production!

Insects, quietly chewing away at our forests, destroy almost seven times as much timber as do forest fires. In Canada six years ago, the European pine sawfly was spreading unchecked through commercial tree plantations. The Canadian insect-microbe-hunters knew that this insect was only a minor pest in Europe because it was being kept in check by a virus disease. So they got some infected larvae from Swedish entomologists. When aircraft sprayed the virus over thousands of infested acres, as many as 99 percent of the sawflies were wiped out. Now this virus has generally replaced chemicals in controlling this timber robber.

Some of the outstanding triumphs in living insecticides have been through importing parasites and predators. The great majority of America's injurious insects are of foreign origin, accidentally brought to this country; often they arrive here without the parasites and predators that kept them in check in their native lands. So insect-explorers travel to the original homes of these pests to locate and bring back colonies of their natural enemies.

The first time this was done was 70 years ago when Albert Koebele, a self-taught entomologist, was sent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to

Australia to find an enemy of the cottony-cushion scale. His trip was urgent—the minute scale had nearly destroyed the California citrus industry. Yet so little money was available for this first foray into biological control that Koebele's expenses were paid by the State Department and he made the trip, officially, as our representative to the Melbourne Exposition!

Within two months, Koebele had found a ladybird beetle, the Vedalia, which fed only on the cottony-cushion scale, devouring hundreds in a day. He shipped 514 Vedalias to California, where, liberated in the citrus groves, they reproduced fantastically. In less than two years the scale was under complete control throughout the State. Colonies of this beetle have also been shipped to 60 foreign countries, and in

almost every case they've brought the same full control.

Some 90 foreign parasites and predators are today established in the United States to whittle away at a variety of insect pests. But isn't there danger that these enemies of insect pests may become pests themselves? No, say the entomologists—because each parasite or predator is put through the most rigorous and painstaking tests on animals and beneficial insects before being released from quarantine.

So effective have biological-control techniques become that some experts believe they now stand as the best hope of combating many of our insect enemies. "There is no shortage of living insecticides," a leading entomologist told me recently. "We just need more scientists to perfect their use."



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## HOBBY Hitching Post

THE world of grease paint and cue lines, entrances and exits, caught the fancy of WILLIAM PRINTZ, a Rotarian and dress manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, before he had reached his teens, and has held it ever since. In this hobby story, he writes of this world and his memories of it.

I HE glamour of the theater, an indefinable quality made up of plays and players, footlights and costumes, opening nights and expectant audiences, has endured for centuries, its magic gripping untold numbers. I am among those it has caught, and I never want to be let loose. The theater is my hobby, and as a long-time playgoer, program collector, and occasional performer I enjoy reminiscing about the theater during the early years of this century.

The first theatrical experience I can recall, outside of the usual run of back-yard penny shows, is a fond memory of a group of midgets called the Lilliputians. I was about 10, and my parents took me to see these performers billed as "The Smallest Actors in the World." The principals were from Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and they ranged in height from 28 to 38 inches. Their repertoire included Gulliver's Travels, and their size gave added credence to their rôles as inhabitants of Swift's legendary kingdom of "Lilliput."

I saw the Lilliputians many times after that, at least once a year for a long time. It was then that I began collecting theater programs, and arranging them in a scrapbook. Not long afterward I discovered the real thrill of the theater when, as a high-school student, I began going to a play every Friday with other students, sitting in unreserved seats in the gallery that cost 25 cents. The first production I saw was a comic opera entitled The

Burgomaster. Its pleasant music, singing, and dancing made Friday evening so delightful for me that I couldn't resist the temptation to see it again at a Saturday matinee.

For the next 15 years I saw every play I could. In my scrapbook are programs for The Dreyfuss Case, the original Floradora production with its Tell Me Pretty Maiden number, the 1904 Davey Crockett show, Winston Churchill's The Crossing, and many, many others, including John Philip Sousa's operetta El Capitan, written in 1896.

And the casts listed on these programs include many of the theater's immortals. among them George M. Cohan, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Marie Dressler, Forbes Robertson, Maxine Elliot, the Barrymores, and others.



Printz

A new venture into the world of drama began for me with the discovery that some plays require many performers, called extras, to be in crowd scenes, such as a milling mob. a troop of soldiers, and the like. I quickly registered for these rôles, and was called many times. My first appearance was in the musical When Johnny Comes Marching Home, a post-Civil War show. My entire family sat in the front row to watch me make my stage debut. Two scenes stand out in my memory. In one there were about 20 soldiers in Federal uniform standing at attention in front stage. I tried desperately to make a good appearance by forcing my knees together so that my bow legs would look better. It was quite an ordeal.

In another scene the Union Army was marching across a bridge in back



Among the prized playbills in Rotarian Printz' collection are these early 20th Century ones. Acting is also a part of his hobby. He has had rôles in many plays.

AWARDS



"We're making a few changes around here, Braynor. Did you ever get that hobby of yours on a paying basis?

stage. We marched four abreast, and as soon as we reached the end of the runway offstage, we broke into a run behind the scenery until we came to the opposite side, where we reformed again for another march across the bridge. Though only 20 strong, we created the effect of a full-strength army on the march.

As a walk-on player, I had the satisfaction of being in shows with such stars as Richard Mansfield, George Arliss, John Drew, Henry Irving, Otis Skinner, and E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe after they joined in presenting Shakespearean drama. I have many memories of these stellar performers, and I find pleasure in recalling my experiences with them. Of E. H. Sothern. for instance, I remember that he never allowed the curtain to go up until he himself had checked the stage setting -furniture, decorations, everything.

I also acted in stock companies at the turn of the century, though again only as an extra player. My home town had two companies that played regularly in those days, and I adored such stars as Laura Nelson Hall, Fay Courtney, Percy Haswell, and others. I recall their gracious manners and willingness to discuss the theater and other matters with lowly me. To a theater lover like myself, it's a fond memory.

After I left school and went to work, my love of the theater remained high. Once, while working in a jewelry store, a publicity agent for two theaters wanted to place his window cards in our store. In those days window-display space was exchanged for theater passes; however, this agent was interested in getting a diamond ring. So, the watchmaker and I bought a ring at wholesale for the agent, and in return we received two passes weekly for each theater. This arrangement continued for two years (we kept buying larger rings), but eventually I ran into a problem.

I was a member of the State militia at the time, and our drill night was Monday-the only night we could use our passes. Finally, a marshal came and asked me why I had not been attending drill. I told him about the passes, and that I simply could not give up the ar-

rangement. I further pointed out that the theater season would soon be over. Nevertheless, I was stripped of my rank and fined \$5 by a military court. Everything worked out fine, though. My term of enlistment soon ended, and I received an honorable discharge.

What is there so fascinating about the stage that it can hold a man's interest since his boyhood? Of course, I like everything about it-acting, makeup and costuming, set designing, voice projection-but I especially like the part the stage plays in people's lives. It brings them entertainment and respite from the cares of the day and that's a pretty important function it performs for all of us.

#### What's Your Hobby?

if you would like your hobby interest listed below, just drop a note to The Hobby-Hobbe Groom. The only requirement: that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, the only request: that you acknowledge correspondence which may come as a result of the listing.

come as a result of the listing.

Stamps: Postcards: Colms: Charles Sismondo (nephew of Rotarian—collects stamps, postcards, coins), 3342 Thelma Ave., Los Angeles 32, Calif., U.S.A.

Stamps: Ernest F. Stolpe (collects stamps; will exchange stamps with a world-wide category), 1530 Hollywood Dr., Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A.

Stamps: Ray McConnochie (10-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange New Zealand stamps for those of other countries), 3 Islington St., Te Aroha, New Zealand.

British Stamps: J. R. Gaztambide (col-

New Zealand.

British Stamps: J. R. Gaztambide (collects British stamps; will exchange stamp for stamp and/or by Scott or Gibbons Catalogues), P. O. Box 575, Hato Rey, Puerto

Peus Palmi The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:
Caroline Anderson (14-year-old niece of Rotarian — would like pen pals outside U.S.A.: interested in art, movies, records, sports, 1210 Cortland, Fresno 4, Calif., 17

Jerry Andrews (12-year-old son of Rotar-ian-interested in swimming, animals, read-ing), 810 Allen St., New Cumberland, Pa., U.S.A.

Young (15-year-old granddaughter Betsy Young (13-year-old grandaughter of Rolarian—would like pen pals in India, Venezuela, Peru, China, Japan, England, Germany: interested in ballet, classical music, literature, world religions, psychology, psychiatry, medicine, customs and people in other countries), 32 Mountain Ave., Summit, N. J., U.S.A.

N. J., U.S.A.

Raj Kumar Arora (25-year-old nephew of Rotarian—Interests include stamps, drawing, photography), Aderash Pathshala, Uper Story of Sham Lal, Wine Merchant, D. C. Road, Ambala Cantt., Punjab, India.

D. C. Road, Ambala Cantt., Punjab, India.
Jennifer Spade (daughter of Rotarian—
would like pen friends in U.S.A. aged 14-17;
interested in Winter sports, dancing, music,
knitting, swimming, sewing, cooking), Spade
Farm, Ferrisburg, Vt. U.S.A.
Gregory Lim (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian—desires pen friends in U.S.A. or
Canada, interested in collecting movie-star
photos, reading, exchanging stamps), Blk.
Tanah Kongsi I., Padang, Indonesia.
Mrs. R. Freifeld (wife of Rotarian—wishes
to correspond with women in other countries; interested in handicrafts, painting and
designing, child psychology), 525 Ramapo
Ave. Pompton Lakes, N. J., U.S.A.

designing, child psychology), \$25 Ramapo Ave.Pompton Lakes, N. J., U.S.A. Barry Booth (son of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys aged 14-17 in South America), 1215 11th St. Hawarden, lowa,

U.S.A.

Jeanie Coffin (15-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals in Scotland, Hawaii, India, Africa; interested in swimming, sailbouting, music, horses), 626 Highland Ave., Fergus Falls, Minn.

U.S.A.
Judy Wilkinson (18-year-old daughter of
Rotarian—interests include stamps, travel,
world geography and present-day world
events and learning French), 1 Warialda
Rd., Inverell, Australia.
—The Hobbyhorse Groom





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## Stripped GEARS



#### My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. This is a favorite of John E. Hills, a Rotarian of Columbia, South Carolina.

The scene is a dimly lighted tailor shop. A dried-up, little fellow sits sewing when a welldressed man enters.

"I'd like some hunting clothes," says the man. "Do you know how to tailor hunting clothes?"

"Do I know?" replies the tailor. "I used to be a big-game hunter. I went on many safaris-I'll never forget what happened on the last one.'

"You-a big-game hunter! Tell me about that safari."

"A big lion charged me," says the tailor. "I aimed and fired, but my shot went wild. Then the lion clawed me to death.'

"Don't be silly," replies the customer. "Here you are—working, sewing, living!"

"This is living?" concludes the

#### Permanent Rave

While brushing out my straying hairs, I'm often led to hope That they would stick upon my head As they stick upon my soap.

-D. E. TWIGGS

#### 'Double G'

Each of the six-letter words defined below has a "double g" in the center.

1. Weapon. 2. Pauper. 3. Convulsive laugh, titter. 4. To bargain. 5. Toss into the air and kept aloft. 6. The larva of a fly. 7. Lump of precious metal. 8. To squirm about. 9. Tattered. 10. Larger. 11. Having an uneven surface, 12. One who fits ships or airplanes.

This quiz was submitted by Isabel Williams, of St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

#### Tied to a Name!

It's curious how many common. everyday things are tied up with people's names. You'll find that out as you tie the names in the first paragraph with the numbered items in the second:

Anthony Van Dyck. Alexander G. Eiffel. Josiah Wedgwood. Gabriel D. Fahrenheit. Noah Webster. Thomas Chippendale. John Philip Sousa. Madame Tussaud. Isaac Merrit Singer. Antonius Stradivarius. Henry Ford. Robert Wilhelm Bunsen.

1. Dictionary. 2. Gas burner. 3. Thermometer. 4. Automobile. 5. Band. 6. Pottery. 7. Beard. 8. Violin. 9. Tower. 10. Cabinet. 11. Waxworks. 12. Sewing machine.

This quiz was submitted by James Aldredge, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

The neatest trick of these times-if you can do it-is to make a little money first, then make a little money last .-Rotary Chatter, Owosso, Michigan.

Three Boy Scouts were telling their Scoutmaster about the good deed they had done that day. "We helped an old lady across the street," said one of them.

"Did it take all three of you to do that?" asked the Scoutmaster.

"Yes, sir," answered the Scout. "She didn't want to go."-Rotary Realist, LA-SALLE, ILLINOIS.

My friend Susan has three active children. One day she was playing cowboys and Indians with them when I stopped in for a visit. As one of the boys levelled

his gun at his mother and yelled "Bang," she slumped to the floor and lay collapsed in a heap.

When she didn't get up right away, I was concerned, and rushed over to her to see if she was all right. As I bent over her anxiously, she opened one eye and sighed, "Sh-h, I always do this. It's the only chance I get to rest."-Capper's Weekly.

"You told me how good you were when I hired you two weeks ago," said a foreman to one of his men. "Now, tell me all over again; I'm getting discouraged."—Rotary Spokes, SAN An-SELMO, CALIFORNIA.

"Say, Mister," said the bright youth to the butcher, "your ad says you have cuts of meat to suit all purses. Is that right?" "Sure is, son," said the butcher.

"What have you for an empty one?" persisted the youth.

"Cold shoulder," replied the butcher. -Rotary News, ARTHUR, ILLINOIS.

Unplanned Extravagance

I watched them build my gracious home. Made changes and adored it. And now it's done, my spacious home: I wish I could afford it. .

-HELEN GORN SUTIN

#### Answers to Quizzes

DOUBLE G': I. DREWET, S. BEEKRET, S. GIEgle, 4. HERRIE, 5. JUEGIE, 6. MAEKOL, 7. NUEF
RURGEd, 12. PIEKEGT, 1. AGAN Weberler, 2. Robfleged, 12. RIEKEGT,
Then TO A NARE! I. Noah Weberler, 2. Robfleft, 4. Henry Ford, 5. John Philip Sousa,
6. Josiah Wedewood, 7. Anthony Van Dyck,
Eliflel, 10. Thomas Chippendale, 11. Madame

## imerica

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. D. W. Carver, wife of a Muscatine, lowa, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: June 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

#### DAY'S END

A young mother whose tots number eight One eve warned her homecoming mate,
"If once more you sneer
"Whadya do all day, dear?"

#### PROOF OF THE PUDDLE

Here again is the bobtailed limerick resented in The Rotarian for December: on the curb stood a fancy-dressed guy. In the street a big puddle did lie. Then along came a cabby With a fare who was gabby,

Here are the "ten best" last lines: And spotted him just like his tie.
(Patricia Yolland, daughter of a
Huntly, New Zealand, Rotarian.)

Yak, yak, yak, splash, splash . . . my, my, my!
(E. Walter Chater, member of the Rotary Club of Harrison, New York.)

'Twas good-by to a five-dollar tiel (Mrs. James P. Martin, wife of a Bismarck, North Dakota, Rotarian.) And mud and loud laughter did fly.

(Don J. Livingston, member of the Rotary Club of Forest, Onterio, Canada.)

And that dude now looks fit for a sty. (Mrs. H. S. Cunningham, wife of a Riverhead, New York, Rotarian.)

From the splash he resembled mud pie.

(A. Christy, member of the Rotary
Club of Port Macquarie, Australia.)

And designed him a polka-dot fie.

(Mrs. John S. C. Miller, wife of a Lockport, New York, Rotarian.)

"Oh, myl That's my date! I can cry!"

(Bradford Gray Webster, member of the Rotary Club of Smethport, Pennsylvania.) Our friend was burned up, but not dry.

(Mrs. Kay M. Misenheimer, wife of a Siler City, Nerth Carolina, Rotarian.)

And he splashed on our dandy, oh, my!

(Ellen Cheney, daughter of a Cortland, New York, Rotarian.)

## Reach... Latin American Leaders

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NEVER before have the great men of the age been so well known to their contemporaries as today. News of almost all their words and actions is flashed round the world in seconds. Their faces and voices are made daily familiar to us in newspaper photographs, on the radio, in films, and on television. We are intensely aware not only of their importance but also of their personalities. Their impact is enormous on us as well as on world events.

It would not be fitting to name them here, for they include royalty, the heads of States, great statesmen, and service chiefs. But there is one unusual thing we invite you to look at when you next see them or their pictures—the watch on their wrists. That watch will most likely bear the name of Rolex of Geneva.

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